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THE STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A recent despatch from Pretoria, S. A., says: "It is believed that the plan of moving large bodies of troops about the country will now be abandoned, and that the complete subjugation of the country will be attempted by means of garrisons in the district towns, which will be well stocked with provisions and made the bases for mounted troops, who will scour the territory around."

The fact that the Boers no longer have an important fixed position to be attacked has left them free to indulge in the roving warfare which they are prosecuting with such unexpected success. The British no longer have any definite objective for heavy operations and are as far as ever from acquiring equal nimbleness with the Boers at scattered fighting.

The British are learning some of the lessons acquired in this country during and immediately after the Civil War. Their most bitter and uncompromising enemies are the women.

The "United Service Gazette" points out that while England has despatched 200,000 men to South Africa, it has only been accomplished by accepting the services of thousands of Militia and of Volunteers, who have voluntarily gone beyond the terms of their enlistment or enrolment and placed themselves at the disposal of the authorities for service beyond the seas; and by hastily raising and sending to the theatre of war yet thousands more of men practically without any military training whatsoever.

The "Gazette" asks: "Can a military system which has thus to be supplemented by extraordinary efforts, necessitating an extravagant expenditure, be considered one adequate to the needs of the Empire? We think not. We hold that the fact that we have had to adopt extraordinary measures to obtain a successful ending to

the present war; that we have to offer extraordinary bounties and inducements; that we have had to gladly and gratefully accept the services of untrained as well as of only partially trained men; that we have had to squander money with a free hand right and left; all these things are evidence that our present military system does not supply us in an orderly and dependable manner with the armed forces we require."

When we compare the strength of the defense and the offense under modern conditions it is well to remember that in 1453 less than 10,000 Knights of the Order of St. John held the town of Rhodes against the utmost efforts of 70,000 to 100,000 to capture it, inflicting upon the enemy a loss of 9,000 killed and 30,000 wounded. When the town surrendered in 1522 to Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, it was only because of internal dissensions and a want of provisions after a stubborn defense by 4,000 Hospitallers against 100,000 Turkish soldiers, aided by 60,000 laborers for engineering work. Recall, too, the defense of Gibraltar by General Elliott (1779-82), and others of the olden times that might be named.

In the annual shooting with rapid fire guns for the championship of the Naval Militia of New York between teams from the 1st and 2d battalions of Naval Militia, on Old Orchard Shoals on Nov. 3, the best work was by Gun Capt. Carter, 1st Naval Battalion, who fired five shots in twenty seconds, and every one of them either hit the target or landed near enough to singe it. The summary of the shooting was as follows: Annual Championship Match, Naval Militia—For battalions of the Naval Militia of the State of New York, conditions, five shots per man, rapid-fire guns, regular ammunition, three men to a team from any division of the battalion.

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M. de la Rouveraye, writing in "Le Yacht" of October 20, advocates the establishment of an additional rank of capitaine de corvette, intermediate between that of capitaine de frégate and lieutenant de vaisseau, that is, between the commanders and senior lieutenants. He considers that in a large ship there should be three superior officers, the capitaine de vaisseau, responsible for all on board; the capitaine de frégate, to replace the captain when necessary, and to carry on the military duties generally, and the capitaine de corvette, who would have charge particularly of the interior economy of the ship.

A correspondent of the Manchester "Guardian" states that the English prisoners at Pretoria were indebted to a plucky English girl, Miss Cullingworth, for their knowledge of what was going on outside. Her house was close to the Model School where the prisoners were confined and from it she signalled with flags, using the Morse system. From Boer sources the prisoners heard nothing but tales of continued disaster to the British arms, and their spirits would have suffered terribly had they been left wholly without a glimpse of the other side of the picture.

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THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

THAT CADET BILLIARD TABLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:
The Military Academy will soon have completed a hundred years of its existence. Its official history has been well recorded, but many events of its unwritten social history, incidents pertaining to its interior life, and of interest to its Alumni and their friends, are either entirely unrecorded or have been related incorrectly.

Several writers on cadet life at West Point refer to the Billiard Club, and recently, in your columns, mention of it was made. None of the stories is entirely correct, however, and it may be desirable to have a straight account.

As a source of sub rosa amusement, utterly illegal as regards academic regulations, it was a great success, was entirely harmless in its results and, probably, saved some cadets from indulging in more serious infractions of discipline.

The billiard club at West Point was organized by a few members of the class of '67, who, while "yearlings," and early in second class year, had been in the habit of "running it" to Highland Falls (Buttermilk Falls at that time) once or twice a month, to spend the midnight hours playing billiards, partaking of a hearty supper about 2 a.m., and returning to barracks in time for a good nap before reveille. The class being "on pledge," nothing but strictly temperance drinks was partaken of.

The club was organized in the fall of 1865, and consisted of twelve members. They were: Thomas H. Barber, afterwards Lieutenant, 1st Art.; resigned, 1885; Inspector General, State of New York; Colonel, 1st N. Y. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Vols., war with Spain. C. Woodson Bates, afterwards a banker in St. Louis, now dead; brother of Major General Bates, U. S. Vols. George A. Garretson, afterwards Lieutenant, 4th Art.; resigned, 1870; banker in Cleveland; Brig. Gen. Vols., war with Spain. George M. Harris, afterwards Lieutenant in 10th Inf. and 4th Art.; died of wounds in Modoc war. Charles S. Heintzelman, afterwards Lieutenant, 3d Art., and captain and A. Q. M.; died 1881. William E. Rogers, afterwards Lieutenant, Engineers, resigned, 1869; R. R. Commissioner, State of New York. John C. Mallery, afterwards major of Engineers, now retired. Frank L. Shoemaker, afterwards captain, 4th Cav.; resigned, 1883; died, 1898. Henry N. Moss, afterwards Lieutenant and Q. M., 1st Cav.; now in civil life; Supt. of Streets, D. C. A. Tracy Lee, afterwards Lieutenant, 5th Art., died, 1870. Robert M. Rogers, now captain, 2d Art. Clinton B. Sears, now major of Engineers.

When Bates left the Academy, J. M. K. Davis, now Major 1st Art., and Major and Inspector General, Vols., during the war with Spain, was elected to fill the vacancy.

The only member of the "running it" coterie who refused to join the club was Chas. Shaler, now Major of Ordnance. His reasons were perfectly valid, and caused no breach of friendship with the rest.

The billiard table was made specially to order by Phelan and Collender of New York City. It was a full cushioned, carrom table, mounted on trestles, and provided with markers, cue stand, cues, etc. The whole outfit was shipped by express, to the agent at Garrison's, C. O. D. While awaiting the table, the room was prepared. It was the empty basement room of Cadet barracks, on area side, next to the present eastern sallyport and under the 5th Division. It had thick masonry walls, ceiling and floor. Black alpaca tacked against the window sash, gave, from without, an appearance of Egyptian darkness. Boards were nailed against the inside window casement and left a space of five inches between them and the alpaca, which space was filled in with tan bark, brought over in clothes bags from the gymnasium, then on the first floor of the old Academic building. This deadened any sound liable to

pass through the window. A board taken out of the cold air box leading to the furnace, in the next room, gave sufficient ventilation, in connection with the chimney.

The bareness of the walls was relieved by hangings of turkey red calico, over which were hung a few pictures. Reflecting bracket lamps gave ample light. A stove with pipe was bought in Cold Spring and landed in a small boat at Gee's Pt., from which it was wheeled up, in a barrow borrowed from the police department, while the battalion was at supper, one November night. The writer helped wheel it—was on the third or last relief—which took it across the area of barracks; the outfit rattled horribly, but was landed at its destination without discovery.

A few chairs, a side table and some strips of carpet on the floor, finished the furnishings. Pipes and tobacco stood on the table, and a barrel of crackers and a big cheese, about two feet in diameter, were smuggled in by the stove route. Water was the only beverage, on account of the class pledge. The key of the door was kept in a niche in the brick wall in the hall known only to the members. Fuel was obtained from the coal cellar, across the hall.

When notice was received from the express agent at Garrison's that the outfit was there, the club mustered in force about twelve o'clock, one clear, cold, moonlight December night, and having borrowed Mr. Bratt's sleigh, ran it over by hand to Garrison's, the river being frozen. The agent was awakened, and induced by financial considerations, went to his warehouse and, having been paid the amount due, turned over the outfit, and it was placed in the sleigh, and with some in the shafts, pulling, and others pushing, the precious load was taken over the river, up the long hill, and across the area of barracks, to the outside gallery under the stoop, and from there transferred to the room. Not a soul, outside the club, saw any of the ticklish performance, the soldier sentinels having been evaded, and no others happening to be around.

The club enjoyed many pleasant hours in its cozy little billiard room and found in this surreptitious but otherwise innocent amusement ample relief for surplus animal spirits, and, as far as the writer remembers, no member went off cadet limits after taps while the club lasted, a period of some eighteen months.

The existence of the billiard club was generally known in a vague and indefinite way to the Corps of Cadets at large, and was frequently the subject of conversation between cadets and their women friends. Very few, however, knew its exact location and the tactical officers gave little credence to mere rumor. The members themselves said very little, but spoke of themselves as "P. B.'s," which meant "Punch Billiards."

In the latter part of May, 1866, anticipating the annual inspection of barracks from cockloft to basement, the paraphernalia were locked up, the room dismantled and the door left unlocked. Every trace of illegal occupation was erased. The table, etc., were placed in the C Co. trunk room, in "the angle," of which the writer as 1st sergeant of C Co., had the key, and were covered over with empty trunks. In the fall of '66 the basement room was again occupied, and the club resumed its secret sessions, without interruption until the spring of '67.

It had but one officer, the writer, who was president, secretary, treasurer and general manager. He was, by long odds, the poorest billiard player in the club. He derived his pleasure from the association with a lot of good fellows and from running the club successfully. He was the only member of the club who ever got into difficulty on account of it, having been "hived" one dark night in the sally-port, en route to the rendezvous, by an officer who happened to be passing through. The delinquent was ordered to return to his quarters, and was reported the next day for being out of quarters after taps and not in uniform. The report "stuck" and gave rise to sundry demerits and "extra tours."

In March, '67, the club received information through one of its servitors that an inspection of the basement had been ordered with the object of locating the billiard room. A meeting was hastily called, and it was resolved to let things go on the run, so the secretary slipped down, lighted the lamps, chalked a note of

sarcastic welcome on the lid of the cheese box, and left it on the table. It was a false alarm, however, and the nightly seances were resumed. One day in April, when the writer was Cadet Officer of the Day, he was informed by a drummer boy that the room was being raided. Of course, being on duty, he could do nothing, and a few minutes after he had the pleasure of seeing a procession of scrub-outs and drummer boy orderlies, headed by the tactical officer who had made the raid, solemnly marching across the area of barracks to the guard house, carrying the whole outfit "by detail." The club afterwards instructed the Secretary to address an anonymous note to the Commandant, Col. H. M. Black, presenting the table to him for the use of his children. As far as known to the writer, it never went to the officers' mess, as stated elsewhere. The members were all satisfied and felt they had had their money's worth. "P. B."

GENERAL WOOD EXPLAINS.

In a letter to the "Evening Post" Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. V., Military Governor of Cuba, corrects the current misapprehensions concerning what he has said with reference to yellow fever reports in Cuba. He says that he has never made any statement from which the inference could be drawn that he had charged General Ludlow and General Brooke with concealing yellow fever during their administration of affairs in Havana. General Wood did state that in the fall of 1890 there was not a general daily publication of the yellow fever situation by the press, but did not say, and did not intend to have it understood, that there was any concealment by the military authorities. He says in regard to an article in the "Post" giving a report of an interview with him: "In reference to General Brooke, the article was especially unjust to him, as the sanitary condition of Havana has been entirely in the hands of General Ludlow; in fact, the whole inference is absolutely contrary to the spirit of the interview."

The interview in question was for the purpose of correcting the general impression that the sanitary conditions in Havana were not as good as they formerly were, and the idea abroad that the sanitary precautions were not being taken with the same vigor as hitherto. This general opinion General Wood "corrected as far as possible by stating that the sanitary condition of Havana is at present better than ever before, as shown by the total number of deaths from all causes, including the deaths from yellow fever; that the sanitary work in Havana has been carried on with the same vigor and intelligence as hitherto; that every sanitary requisition has been filled in all that applies to personnel, money and material; that the work is being conducted by practically the same officers who conducted it under General Ludlow's administration that the work has been progressive, and that Havana as a whole is cleaner to-day than ever." The increase of yellow fever, which is not serious, is ascribed to the enormous increase of Spanish immigration to Cuba, as we have previously pointed out in the Army and Navy Journal.

The German Emperor has issued instructions bristling with minute details as to the procedure to be followed when a warship is launched in a German yard. The Emperor himself is on all occasions to nominate the person to christen the ship. A guard of honor, of one company, with colors and band, is to attend; the Emperor again reserving to himself the right of deciding which corps shall furnish the guard. As soon as the ship begins to move, the guard is to present arms, the band is to play the national hymn. If the Emperor is present, a salute of 21 guns is to be fired. As the ship enters the water, three cheers are to be given. All officers not on duty, and deputations from various naval and military bodies, are to be present, each in its appointed place, and each behaving in the appointed manner. The dress orders, decorations, etc., to be worn by all assisting or present at the ceremony, are all minutely prescribed.

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SUBIG BAY.

In discussing Subig Bay as a site for a naval station, it is interesting to note what was said a year ago by Paymaster J. R. Sanford, U. S. N. Here it is: "The Naval Station is in pretty bad shape, thanks to the natives and more so to the bombardment our ships gave it in November, 1898. The place was not finished when Admiral Dewey arrived in Manila, though the Spaniards had spent millions on it. They had erected fine large buildings, quarters, barracks, machine shops and saw-mill, a little railroad runs all around the yard, there is a great deal of machinery in the shops that has never been unboxed, besides portable engines, dredges, shears and a small dry dock. The shells from the ships made sieves of all the roofs, smashed a good deal of machinery, and one building evidently intended for officers' quarters is almost torn to pieces."

"There is water enough in the harbor for our biggest ships and vessels drawing less than twenty-five feet to go alongside the mole. It is far ahead of the Cavite station in location and buildings, and I think will some day be our chief station in the islands. The country round about is beautiful; one is specially struck with the magnificent timber. I went with a scouting party consisting of an officer and six men back into the country. We had a hard climb up the mountains and through the woods, but did not see an insurgent, though the woods were full of them, I am told, a few months ago."

"We saw the remains of barracks and workshops and I picked up a half finished bolt from a forge and several native articles in deserted huts. The country is full of articles the insurgents carried off from the Naval Station, such as portable railroad track with the little cars, blocks and tackle of all kinds, rope both wire and hemp, gun carriages, shells for guns, bar and pig iron, telegraph wire and many other things. They seem to have picked up articles regardless of utility; for instance, we found a complete diving suit with the hose and air-pump. They had made roads over the country and hills, evidently for heavy weights, and on top of a mountain we found a carriage for an 8-inch rifle, the gun itself being buried in a rice field close by."

FILIPINOS AND PAROLES.

Gen. Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader who was recently captured and released at Manila on parole, was re-arrested on Sept. 5, as he was found coqueting with rebel sympathizers. When his parole was announced

we took occasion to call attention to some of his peculiar actions, and doubted the wisdom of such leniency. When re-arrested he was found in company with Capt. Bautista, an insurgent officer. Del Pilar's explanation was that he was trying to win Bautista over to the American side. So uncertain is the loyalty of the Filipino that perhaps the banishment of the ringleaders will be found more salutary than the granting of paroles. It is quite true that in certain cases such captives may do effective work in changing the attitude of some rebels toward the Americans, but the chances are equal that the leniency will be mistaken for weakness and all to the difficulties of securing hearty native support. It is not easy to see why much should be expected of the efforts of men whose expressed sympathy with our purposes is the alternative to imprisonment.

Those who are familiar with the characteristics of Filipino leaders will probably see in General Pilar's action only an effort to save his local prestige, which, he feared, the assistance he was rendering the Americans might endanger. The knowledge that he has been thrown into prison will read but one way to the Filipinos. They will believe he is still a patriot and suffering for them a much pleasanter fate than that which befell Captain Lara, the native police captain who, displaying great activity in capturing rebel leaders for Americans, was one night, not long ago, waylaid and assassinated at Santa Cruz. Whether this bloody effort to keep the "patriots" lined up had its effect on del Pilar or not, it is quite sure not to fail in having a lesson for weak-kneed Filipinos, who saw in the noisy demonstrations in America against our Eastern policy the vague hope of a change of administration which, if they now remained loyal to the Americans, would leave them at the mercy of the Tagalog conspirators who are willing to sell the future of the archipelago and the promise of advancement in civilization for the achievement of their petty ambitions.

The last ten years have witnessed a notable change in the production of copper. Formerly the purest metal in the world was the native copper mined on the shores of Lake Superior, no process in the possession of man being able to refine to the same degree of toughness. As the Lake mines became deeper a gradual change took place, the copper being increasingly alloyed with iron which, though present in very small quantity, is no longer confined to the few thousandths that were found formerly. The Lake mines are now working at

the depth of a mile, or from half a mile to a mile in different mines, and there is no prospect that a favorable change will take place. The result is, that Lake copper may, in future, require refining; for a competitor has risen in copper refined by the electrolytic method, which is not only purer than the present Lake product, but purer, perhaps, than Lake copper ever was. The impurities in copper are many: iron, lead, zinc, silver, arsenic, antimony, bismuth, etc., but the new methods of refining are so perfect that the sum total of these impurities is constantly brought within one or two tenths of one per cent. Already the artificially refined metal has surpassed the Lake native copper in electric conductivity and is used in the numerous installations of electric roads. Other physical characteristics are less well known. For ordinary brass, copper refined by the old method and less pure than either Lake or electrolytic is used, but for the bronzes used in marine, and especially in important naval work, it is necessary to employ a metal of standard quality. Experiments are now in progress to determine several of the problems which arise from the superior chemical purity of the electrolytic metal. If its physical properties are superior to those of the native metal it will undoubtedly be employed in castings requiring strength. Then the Lake mines will probably take up electrolytic refining and native copper will pass out of use.

The "Medical Record" says that the rate of suicide mortality in the United States is 1 in 35,000. Dr. D. R. Dewey finds that in the New England States since 1860 suicide has increased about 35 per cent. In Massachusetts it has increased in thirty years, 1860-90, from 70 to 90 to the million living, and in Connecticut from 61 to 103 per million. A steady increase of self-destruction is common to the whole civilized world. The following are the mean annual rates per 1,000,000 population of some of the European countries: Saxony, 1861-70, suicides, 281; 1871-80, suicides, 325; 1881-84, suicides, 376; 1885-88, suicides, 333. In Denmark during the same periods, 283, 266, 249, 259. In France, 129, 161, 180, 212. In Prussia, 127, 153, 198, 204. In Belgium, 61, 81, 107, 116. In Sweden, 80, 86, 96, 110. In England and Wales, 66, 70, 74, 78. In Norway, 82, 70, 68, 66. Italy, 27, 37, 37, 48, 4.

There is a natural anxiety among soldiers serving in the Philippines to return to their homes now that their term of service has expired, and prompt measures should be taken to fill the places of such as decide to take their discharge. Special inducements should also be offered to old soldiers to remain in the service.

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A FOREIGN OPINION OF OUR ARMY.

The "Revue Militaire," of Paris, concludes its history of the Spanish-American War with an excellent account of the Porto Rican campaign. Through the inequality of the forces engaged, few tactical lessons can be drawn by our contemporary from the war's operations, but there are some general considerations detaching themselves against the background of the commonplace which the "Revue" dwells on in an interesting way. The war, as it points out, showed that there is no nation which events cannot some day induce either to make war or to undergo a conflict of another's making. Nothing seemed less likely than that the United States would be drawn into a war with a European Power; its form of government, its traditional foreign policy, its insufficient military organization, all conspired to render a war improbable. The rule of preparing in peace for war, the "Revue" says, is indispensable for the safety of every country, no matter what it may be. Despite the lessons of the war the United States has changed in nothing the organization or commanding authority of its Army.

"The United States," we are told, "has preserved the system of the volunteer Army distinct from the Regular Army, because the volunteers have an historic past which renders them dear to the nation, while the Regulars are not bound to it with the same ties. It was the volunteers who conquered the independence of the country in the last century, and a hundred years later it was they who, in a gigantic strife, assured the unity of the country. The Regulars, on the contrary, form the Army of the Federal Union, of a country as large as Europe, each State of which has an individuality of its own and cannot interest itself in the existence of a few regiments recruited out of the nation as a whole."

"The Regular Army, therefore, despite the service rendered during the war, the full weight of which it carried on its own shoulders, has been held after the peace in a secondary role from the point of view of the defense of the country. So, in spite of the miscalculations and disappointments experienced during the Spanish-American War, the United States always counts, and solely for the future, upon the Volunteer Army." The breath of imperialism which, according to our French contemporary, is taking possession of the Anglo-Saxon race, will probably bring a "change in this infatuation of a people for an institution which cannot respond to the coming needs of its new policy."

There are encouraging signs that our country is coming to the same view of our military condition as that expressed above by our frank and well informed French critic. The American people will not assume new responsibilities in the face of the world without putting itself in a position to meet those obligations. The Spanish war, if it did nothing else, showed the weakness of the volunteer system. This was the first of our wars in which the Regulars were pre-eminently conspicuous, and the reward of their overshadowing service is the larger popularity they now enjoy and the increasing feeling among the people that so necessary an accompaniment in our onward march to the head of the procession of nations should be magnificently worthy of the larger part it may be called upon at any hour to play in the politics of the world.

On Nov. 12 an official announcement was made of the appointments to fill the vacancies existing in the Adjutant General's, Inspector General's and Commissary General's Departments. Capt. Henry P. McCain, of

the 14th Inf., and Capt. James T. Kerr, of the 17th Inf., were appointed Majors and Assistant Adjutant Generals; Capt. John L. Chamberlain, of the 1st Art., appointed Major and Inspector General, and 1st Lieut. William H. Hart, of the 7th Cav., appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. The vacancies in the Adjutant General's Department were caused by the promotion of General MacArthur to be Brigadier General in the regular establishment, and the retirement of Col. William Volkmar. In the Inspector General's Department the vacancy was caused by the death of General Lawton, and the vacancy filled in the Commissary Department, by the death of Major Peterson. All of the vacancies in the Adjutant General's and in the Inspector General's Departments were filled, as the law provides, by competitive examination from among all of the candidates in the Regular Army. As has been stated in the Army and Navy Journal, there were many more candidates examined than there were vacancies, and it was difficult for the Board of Examiners to arrive at any decision in making the appointments. As a rule the results of the examinations were excellent. All of the appointments have been received with favor by the chiefs of the Departments concerned. The officers chosen are of recognized ability in their profession and all of them have had experience of the kind needed in their new line of work. Capt. James T. Kerr, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General, is exceedingly popular in the service, where he has established his standing as an officer of merit. He is at present with his regiment in the Philippine Islands, having been on that station since the 23d of March, 1899. The other officers are equally well known.

It takes time to secure the adoption of new ideas even in the United States Navy, but the idea of depending upon landsmen instead of upon seamen for equipping our Navy conceived by Admiral Erben some years ago seems now to be fully accepted by our Navy Department. In his annual report Admiral Crowninshield states that the training ships Hartford, Lancaster, Buffalo, Dixie and Topeka have carried in all about 2,800 landsmen under instructors, and are furnishing for cruising vessels each six months about 1,000 trained men, who, when they first went on board, were landsmen without sea experience. But 237 seamen have enlisted for their first enlistment from Sept. 1, 1899, to Sept. 1, 1900, which fact clearly shows that the natural supply of trained seamen recruits is inadequate and that our dependence must be upon the men that we train ourselves. The personal quality of the landsmen is excellent. The care taken in the selection of men is shown by the fact that of the 40,854 men and apprentices offering themselves for enlistment last year, only 8,123 were enlisted. The grand total in the service June 30 was 16,832, 4,599 of them petty officers. Over 68 per cent. of the whole enlisted force is native born; 93 per cent. of the apprentices, 89 per cent. of the petty officers, and 64 per cent. of the men—3,196 men—are serving under continuous service; 93 per cent. of the landsmen enlisted for training are native born. All of the men of the Coast and Geodetic Survey who enlisted prior to June 30, 1900, have been discharged since that date, except those who desired to remain in the naval service, and these have been transferred to receiving ships or cruising vessels; 36 enlisted men were retired during the year.

Appointments made this week from the line to the staff departments bring to them regimental officers of energy and experience with previous knowledge of staff duties. Capt. H. P. McCain, 14th Inf., appointed to the Adjutant General's Department, is at present on duty at Vancouver Barracks as Acting Judge Advocate, Dept. of the Columbia; is a Mississippian with over 15 years' varied service. Capt. J. T. Kerr, 17th Inf., appointed to the same department, has been with his regiment in Manila; is from Ohio, a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, and has nineteen years' service to his credit. Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art., appointed to the Inspector General's Department, is from New York, at present adjutant of his regiment, has 20 years' service, is a graduate of the Artillery School, and during the Spanish-American war served as major and chief ordnance officer; 1st Lieut. W. H. Hart, 7th Cav., appointed to the Subsistence Department, is at present in Havana; was graduated from West Point in 1888, and was born in the Army, being a son, we believe, of the late Major Verling K. Hart, 7th Cav., who died in 1883. These be all good men and true.

In a recent publication an erroneous idea was given that tests are now being conducted at Fort Meyer for the purpose of determining whether or not the present khaki clothing in use by the Army is too conspicuous. As a matter of fact the tests are for the purpose of determining the conspicuousness of the blue flannel shirt so extensively used in the Army. Reports have been made to the effect that the blue shirt can be seen by an enemy at a long distance, thus making the men a target hard to miss. The tests now being conducted at Fort Meyer are to determine whether a khaki color for a heavy or light weight shirt would not be more advantageous than the present blue.

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette," which has been called to account for its sharp criticisms upon the British service, says in reply: "When an army—and, in the matter of which we are now going to speak, the army practically means the officers of the army—when an army fiercely resents honest attempts to point out

those defects which have proved an obstacle to its efficiency in the field, it is safe to assume that that resentment has its origin in an underlying sub-consciousness that serious defects really exist. No institution, least of all an army, has ever been the worse for criticism; indeed, any institution artificially sheltered and protected from criticism is thereby deprived of that which is its best and even sole protection against corruption and decay. The course of the campaign in South Africa has demonstrated, if truth must be told, that there is rather need for raising the professional efficiency, and awakening the intelligence of all ranks in the Army, than for fulsome adulation, swords of honor, public banquets, and a general 'cracking up.'"

In his "Report on Cycling Manoeuvres in the British District" General Maurice says the cyclists of England "represent a power for defence in the country that it would, in my judgment, be madness to allow to go to waste." He shows that in case of invasion it would be possible to assemble at the landing point 100,000 cyclists coming from distances within 100 miles with provision for their ample supply both with food and ammunition, and, by help of local labor, previously organized, prepare the country between the roads in such a way as to make the defence easy and the advance difficult. General Maurice writes that one result of the operations has been to show the immense superiority for military work of cushion tires. With them there were no punctures, and though somewhat less adapted for extreme rapidity, they are far the most valuable for the general body of cyclists. He recommends that the commanding officer should be mounted on an automobile.

The Germans are purposing to use for practice small globes made of silk, called "balloon targets," to represent the heads of men firing from a shelter trench or from behind cover. These are to be placed at irregular intervals, representing groups in a line of extended men as well as individuals; and care is to be taken that when a moving target is used its upper edge is not to be of uniform height, and the intervals between the several figures are to be irregular. When the targets represent artillery in action the dummies are to be carefully placed as much under cover as the ground will permit. The targets are not to be exposed until the troops are called upon to open fire upon them. Instructions are given as to advancing by rushes, firing at every halt, and also as to the final charge with the bayonet. The firs will see the effect produced by their shots, they will learn to observe the gaps made in the enemy's line, and to concentrate their fire upon the groups which remain.

Plans for the sewerage and paving of Havana, involving an expenditure of \$8,000,000, have been prepared under direction of Mayor Wm. M. Black, Chief Engineer of the Division of Cuba. The work will be under the immediate direction of Lieut. W. J. Barden (Engrs., U. S. A.), city engineer of Havana. The sewerage system proper is to begin at Punta, one of the points guarding the entrance to the bay. From Punta a submerged conduit will be laid across the entrance to the harbor, connecting with a tunnel between Morro and Cabaus. Vitrified brick and asphalt will be the material used for paving. Bids will soon be invited for this immense work.

Here is the latest story of a raw "recruit," which comes to us from one of our Southern Navy Yards. The man was on duty and the officer of the day was late in making his round, having been detained in barracks. The corporal of the guard came four times, asking if the officer of the day had been along, the recruit always replying "No." At last he appeared and the recruit with great promptness challenged: "Who comes there?" "Officer of the day." "Aha! Officer of the day is it; well you'd better run to the corporal of the guard—quick; for he is going to give you hell!"

The work on the new constructions at the Mare Island Navy Yard is approaching completion and the verdict is that a vast improvement has been made over the former buildings at that yard. The intention has been to finish everything possible before the beginning of the rainy season on the coast. The dredging machine has been busy all summer in pumping the mud from the river to the tules of the island, and the result is a large increase in the area of solid ground for buildings.

The Adjutant General's Department has on file many applications for retirement of officers who have served thirty years. Under existing law the President can, at his discretion, retire such officers, but unless there is a most excellent reason why an officer should not be required to remain in active service, all such applications are being refused. It is surprising how many officers of thirty years service are anxious to leave the active list.

More clerical service and more office is the general demand from chiefs of bureaus this year. War conditions have largely increased the demands upon them, and there has been no corresponding increase in the working force. The Naval Bureau of Navigation cites the fact that during the past summer employees have frequently been made ill during office hours by lack of ventilation in cramped quarters.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

In the annual report of Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance, the amount in the Treasury to the credit of appropriations June 30 last, is placed at \$13,156,003.38, this being a balance from total receipts of \$29,396,788.67. Arrangements have been made to relieve that office in future of much of the routine work by having preliminary examination made in the office of the chief ordnance officer in the Philippines for all returns from troops serving there. Capt. O. C. Horney, at Springfield Armory, and Lieut. J. W. Joyes, at Watervliet Arsenal, receive special mention for working up independently a card system for property records and returns. Capt. William B. Gordon has submitted a valuable suggestion as to annual returns. A large part of the report is given up to the making of returns and suggestions as to the simplification and accuracy are made. Evidently the Civil Service has blessed General Buffington with a supply of extra clerical talent for he says some of his clerks have "really distinguished themselves, and three or four have proved so valuable that they have been put in charge of departments of the work which were before given only to permanent clerks of long service and higher salary." The General favors a provision of law by which the temporary clerks who have shown especial aptitude may be transferred to the permanent force.

At the Watervliet Arsenal these guns were finished in the year: rapid fires, 5; B. L. rifles, 29; B. L. mortars, 16. The output of the Springfield Armory was increased to 400 guns a day in 1899. At the close of that year the output was reduced to 200 guns a day. At the Watervliet Arsenal 31 seacoast carriages for guns and mortars were completed. Twenty-three million small arm cartridges were manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal, the output of which reached 90,000 cartridges for an 8-hour day. The manufacture of field and siege carriages at the Rock Island Arsenal has been much retarded by the impossibility of procuring steel. Captain Burr has devised a new tool-box and set of tools to be carried on the carriage itself. At the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds these guns were proved and issued: rapid fires, 9; B. L. rifles, 31; B. L. mortars, 51. For the armament of fortifications there were completed ten 10-inch rifles, twenty-four 12-inch rifles, thirty-eight 12-inch mortars, making a total of 658 such heavy guns now ready for our defenses. Work on the 16-inch rifle has been retarded because a larger furnace was needed. There have been accepted during the year 5,500 armor and deck-piercing projectiles. The total number of seacoast carriages completed and delivered in the year was 179.

Concerning tests at Sandy Hook, General Buffington says that experiments have been made for shells with wet gun-cotton, thorite, joviite No. 2, Corberite, and with explosives of the lyddite and ammonia nitrate classes. It is necessary to have an explosive which will be safe in the gun and in storage, a compound which is still an object of pursuit. Experiments to detect flashes of smokeless powder proved ineffectual. Five patterns of field carriage with controlled recoil have been tried, and none found wholly satisfactory.

Many rapid fire seacoast guns are being mounted. These consist of five- and six-inch and fifteen pounders. The Driggs-Seabury Company has delivered fifty-seven 15-pdr. and 26-pdr. guns, but there has been serious delay in the delivery of 15-pdr. and 26-pdr. guns under contract. A similar complaint is made about the Brown segmental-wire guns. The report says that heretofore there has been little use for the mountain guns, but upon requisitions from the Philippines, all the mountain guns on hand, together with two six-gun batteries, were purchased and sent to Manila. There was also a demand for small caliber machine-guns, and quite a number have been purchased and sent to the Philippines.

Contracts have been made for 1,151,000 pounds of smokeless powder, of which 800,000 pounds were for the use of seacoast guns and mortars. It is believed that the difficulties encountered last year have been overcome, and that the new powder will prove satisfactory.

THE DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE.

General Buffington says: "During the past year there has been developed a reactionary feeling in respect to the present disappearing system of carriages for seacoast guns, and the belief on the part of some officers that it has been followed too exclusively. If this opinion is well founded, it is a serious matter. The disappearing system was adopted by the Endicott Board in 1886 after exhaustive inquiry and most careful consideration by the distinguished officers who composed it, and was accepted by the joint committee of Congress which had in charge the general subject of coast defenses for legislative purposes. There was at the time no disappearing carriage known to the world which satisfied fully the requirements, and it is inferred that the highest military authority deemed that the disappearing principle was of such paramount importance or so peculiarly desirable that it must be adopted, and that a suitable carriage would ultimately be forthcoming for it."

"It was therefore presented to the Ordnance Department as a problem to be solved, and the present service carriage is the best solution it has been able to find. So far as experience has gone, it has worked well, and in fact, much more satisfactorily than was anticipated. It is presumed, however, that the question raised involves the disappearing system itself, and the severe requirements it imposes upon the carriage builder. It challenges the necessity for such protection to the gun, its carriage and men, and suggests an open rampart carriage simpler in function and therefore simpler in design and perhaps capable of quicker action and more rapid fire."

"The Department is not by any means wedded to the disappearing system. It accepted it from higher authority as a condition to which it was required to conform, but is ready to take up from the proper authority any other system and devote its energies to making it successful. It has already provided the balanced pillar mounts for 5-inch guns, and is making similar ones for 6-inch guns, and is preparing to take into consideration forms of pedestal or pillar mounts for still larger calibers, or carriages of non-disappearing barbette type as may seem best. The Ordnance Department's connection with the matter has been simply that of an agent for the supply of what higher authority deemed necessary. The Ordnance Department neither determined the types of carriage to be installed in the coast defenses nor the number of each type."

Respecting the use of such mounts in foreign countries the views of a Paris military engineer and of an "able and distinguished officer" in Paris are quoted as praising the disappearing principle.

The delay in the completion of the siege guns has been due to changes in the breech mechanism. There

has been a great deal of discussion over the so-called "pom pom" guns, one-pounders. They have been used in the South African war, but no official opinion has been received regarding them. Two batteries of six guns each have been ordered, and as soon as completed will be sent to the Philippines.

Interesting appendices which will appear later deal with a variety of interesting subjects such as the manufacture of powders, construction of ordnance, etc.

CONGRESS AND THE SERVICES.

Officials of the War and Navy Departments are confident that the results of the recent elections will have a beneficial effect upon the military and naval Services. The 56th Congress has shown a liberal attitude towards Service legislation, and, from the present indications, the 57th Congress will have an even more favorable disposition.

In the House of Representatives there will be few changes in the personnel of the Military and Naval Committees as a result of the National and Congressional elections held Nov. 6. Mr. J. A. T. Hull, of Iowa, the present chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, will undoubtedly be selected as the chairman of the same committee for the 57th Congress. This gentleman has long been identified with Army matters and has the confidence of the officials in the War Department. Always working for the greatest advantage of the service, Mr. Hull has done much to promote the welfare of the Army. The Military Committee will lose, as a result of their defeat in the elections, the following members: Representatives Cox, Lenz and Jett.

Immediately after Congress convenes in December the House Committee will consider the bill prepared by Mr. Root for the reorganization of the Staff of the Army. It is known that much pressure has been brought upon the various individual members of the Committee to further the progress of this measure, and it is hoped in the War Department that it will be passed by the House early in the session. It will be remembered that the canteen bill has already been reported upon by this Committee, but no action has ever been taken by the House. Two reports were made; a majority of the Committee reporting in favor of its passage and a minority against it. It is an open secret that the report of the Committee was made largely for political reasons, and assurances have been received by the War Department that no action will be taken in the House of Representatives looking to the passage of such a pernicious measure.

With the Staff reorganization bill, the forthcoming bill for the reorganization and increase of the Regular Army and with Army appropriations, the House Committee on Military Affairs will have its hands full during the continuance of the short session. However, a large majority of the Committee are liberally disposed towards the Army, and the prospects are favorable for radical reorganization of inestimable benefit to the Service.

In the 57th Congress the affairs of the Navy will remain, in all probability, in the charge of Representative Charles A. Bontelle, whose health was so extremely poor during last winter that the chairmanship of the Committee on Naval Affairs was temporarily tendered to Mr. Foss. It is believed now that Mr. Bontelle will, during the coming session, be able to resume his duties in connection with the Navy and will no doubt be appointed chairman. It seems further evident that few changes will be made in the remainder of the Committee. The only member of the Committee not re-elected is R. B. Hawley, of Texas.

The matter of the most importance to the Navy, which will engage the attention of the House Committee on Naval Affairs during the coming session of the 56th Congress and during the 57th Congress, will be naval increase. The Navy Department is formulating a comprehensive plan for increasing the Navy in accordance with present needs. It is clear it is the intention of the Department to try to keep as far as possible parallel with Germany in this line. In order to accomplish this it will be necessary, as was so cogently pointed out in the report of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, to provide for a much larger force of officers and men. All of these matters have been made clear to the present members of the Naval Committee of the House.

Both the Military and Naval Committees of the Senate will undoubtedly remain under the control of the same efficient statesmen during the 57th Congress. Senators Hawley and Hale have both shown that they have the welfare of the Army and Navy at heart, and their long service and recognized ability will recommend them for the chairmanships of the two committees. Senator Proctor, of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, will of course be assigned a position next to Senator Hawley on this Committee. In the matter of Army reorganization Senator Proctor is extremely interested and he has already been to Washington for the purpose of consulting the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General as to the needs of the Army.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MILES.

According to the annual report of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, the number of troops in the United States is smaller now than at any period for thirty-nine years, and in consequence there "are not one-fourth enough troops to properly care for or man the fortifications which have been erected on the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts at an expenditure of \$55,000,000." In other words, that immense amount of property is in serious danger of general deterioration from lack of attention. General Miles points out besides that the interior garrisons cannot be kept up to give proper protection to life and property on the Western frontier, and "what is still more serious," says the report, "the Government is left without the necessary reserve to relieve troops in tropical countries and save them from endangering their health by too long a service there. Considering the kind and character of the service during the past year too much credit cannot be given the Army for maintaining under the most trying circumstances the same high standard of excellence that it has sustained for more than one hundred years."

General Miles, in bearing testimony to the bravery of our troops in the Chinese troubles, strongly intimates that European officials were in command of the enemy at Tien-Tsin. He says that our men at Tien-Tsin "were subjected to a concentrated fire from Mauser rifles and machine guns in the hands of troops who had been instructed in their use, if not commanded at the time, by skilled European officers."

As grouped by General Miles, the total of the estimates submitted by the Q. M. General, Chief of Engineers and Chief of Ordnance for the coming year for

fortifications, armament, construction of barracks and purchase of lands on the coast of the States is \$11,827,000. Of this amount New York gets the most, \$2,724,485; California coming next with \$1,417,796, and Maine being third with \$1,285,925.

General Miles mentions the great improvement in the development of the Dr. Tuttle explosive, "which is believed to be superior in effectiveness to all known safe military explosives." The important action taken in the matter of larger calibre high-power guns and the improvement developed in field and mountain artillery inspires the prediction by the General Commanding the Army "that within the next twelve months greater advance will be made in seacoast and field artillery than has been accomplished during the last two decades."

So intricate a science has become the artillery service that General Miles says the pay of the enlisted men should be increased in proportion to the skill and intelligence required. That a change of type in small arms will be made imperative in the near future by the development of automatic and semi-automatic weapons is apparent to General Miles, and he expresses no satisfaction with the little development of steam and electric transportation in our Army, although European armies have been advancing rapidly in this direction. "I do not think it wise," he says, "to longer delay the practical application of such a well-known power," and he recommends a liberal appropriation for the purchase of the necessary appliances.

The recommendation that authority be granted the War Department to dispose of abandoned military posts and reservations, is renewed. The proceeds of such sales would be utilized for the purchase of suitable lands imperatively required for the betterment of the service. This plan has been recently adopted by France with great benefit to the service. General Miles thinks there is a necessity for Congress to appropriate funds for putting the Potomac Flats at Washington in a suitable condition to serve as much-needed grounds for the encampment of Regular troops and for State troops.

On the question of Army increase General Miles says: "The events of the past two years and a half have resulted in a condition that the nation must prepare to meet. The need for an efficient and well-organized land force for an indefinite period in the future is most obvious, and the organization of such a force cannot wisely be avoided. There are weighty reasons why such a service as is now demanded of the Army cannot well be performed by temporary organizations. There is a marked distinction between permanent and temporary organizations. The officers and men of the latter do not sever their connection with their vocations, and a prolonged service makes a demand upon them which should not be required. The especial efficiency of temporary organizations is illustrated in the accomplishment of some specific end, usually requiring comparatively short time to accomplish."

In this connection the Lieutenant General brings forward his familiar ratio of "one skilled, trained soldier to every thousand of population" as the proper basis for the proposed increase. "This proposition," says General Miles, "would give the least force that is commensurate with the necessities, character and magnitude of the nation." This proportion, it will be seen, limits General Miles only to the minimum force, leaving large liberty for expansion.

In increasing the Army, General Miles recommends appointment by seniority and "that each case be passed upon by a board of the highest officers of the Army," following the plan adopted for the reorganization of the Army after the Civil War. The need of an increased Regular force is urgent, the report says, in order to afford a reserve for the relief of regiments that are serving at tropical and sub-tropical stations. General Miles concludes his report with the announcement that he will draft a bill on reorganization.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN MYERS ON PEKIN.

The story of the gallant defence of the legations in Pekin during their two months' siege is told in the report of Capt. John T. Myers, United States Marine Corps, who commanded the marine guard of the American legation during the critical period. The copies of the report given out by the Navy Department do not contain any reference to the charges of Minister Conger against Capt. Newton H. Hall, second in command of the American marines, and there is nothing to indicate that there was any such reference in the original. Captain Myers, however, fails to make mention of Captain Hall in commanding those of the American detachment who distinguished themselves during the siege, although he speaks highly of the services of Surgeon Lippitt, U. S. N., and of some American civilians and a number of enlisted men of the Marine Corps.

On June 29 Dr. Lippitt was severely wounded while crossing the court yard of the legation. His place was taken by Dr. George Lowry, an American missionary. His services were of great value and he at times exposed himself to fire when the necessity arose. On July 1 the Germans were forced to leave the wall by a heavy shell fire. As this left Captain Myers's rear unguarded, and exposed men going up and down the ramp and across the street to a heavy fire, he also withdrew into the American legation. After some consultation with the American Minister and Mr. Squiers, it was decided that the place must be retaken and held at any cost. He was assured that all the coolies available would be sent that night to build cross barricades on the ramp, and also to build a barricade across the wall in his rear. Captain Myers thereupon, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned, finding that the Chinese had failed to discover the retreat. In the evening, by order of Sir Claude Macdonald, Captain Myers was relieved by Captain Hall, and went to get some rest, having had little or no sleep since the wall was occupied.

On July 2, at about dusk, Captain Myers relieved Captain Hall, and found that during the preceding night and day the Chinese had succeeded in building a wall into and across the bastion, and then were busily engaged in erecting a tower directly on his left flank, the fire from which, when completed, would reach all parts of the Americans' position. It was decided to take this tower at any cost, the Russians and English contributing a few men. The details of the assault were left to Captain Myers.

These men arrived between 2 and 3 a. m., and the Chinese had almost finished their tower and were amassing themselves throwing stones into the barricade. The attack was completely successful, the Chinese being routed with considerable loss, and retiring some hundred yards down the wall to the next barricade. Two of the best men in the guard, Privates Turner and Thomas, were killed, and one Englishman and one Russian wounded. Private Turner's body was picked up well inside the Chinese barricade, showing that he had evi-

dently in the darkness gotten ahead of our line. Being slightly wounded, Captain Myers sent for Captain Hall to relieve him, and went into the legation. The next day, as the wound had got worse, he was moved into his quarters, retaining the command, however, until the 21st of the month.

The report says: "I respectfully commend to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief the conduct of Asst. Surg. T. M. Lippitt, who not only performed all his professional duties thoroughly, but upon two occasions took a purely military part. The first of these occurred when the captain of the Colt gun crew, having misunderstood orders, was taking his piece to the wrong position; Dr. Lippitt followed under a heavy fire, and assisted in bringing the piece back and guiding it to the place originally assigned; the second, when he helped to take the Austrian one-pounder on the wall and place it in position.

"I have also to recommend the following enlisted men: Gunner's mate, first class, Joseph Mitchell, U. S. S. Newark, who operated the Colt gun with the utmost courage and skill under the heaviest fire; he also, with the assistance of Mr. Squiers, put in working order and later used successfully, an old brass cannon which had been dug up inside our lines. He also captured a flag under peculiarly hazardous circumstances, of which I will later make a special report. Hospital Apprentice R. H. Stanley, of the Newark, who volunteered and took a message to the English legation, when it was necessary to use the street down which the Chinese were firing. Sergeant Walker, Corporals Hunt and Dahlgren, who at all times cheerfully performed their duty with courage and fidelity. The conduct of the guard, with one or two exceptions, was excellent."

Captain Myers concludes his report with an expression of gratitude to Minister Conger and his Staff for uniform kindness shown. The report is dated U. S. Naval Hospital, Tien-Tsin, Sept. 26. We reserve further extracts from it for another week.

OFFICERS AND FAMILIES OFF TO MANILA.

The transport Buford, which sailed from New York Nov. 7 for Manila via the Suez Canal, should reach her destination about Dec. 27. Not counting her crew, she carried some 1,014 souls, consisting of 23 officers, 36 passengers, two nurses and 953 enlisted men.

In addition to the list of officers which has heretofore appeared in the Army and Navy Journal, the following members of families of Army officers were on board:

Mrs. W. F. Halsey and daughter, family of Comdr. Halsey, U. S. N.; Mrs. S. B. Foote and two children, family of Major Foote, 9th Inf.; Mrs. C. E. Tayman, wife of Lieutenant Tayman, 1st Inf.; Mrs. C. H. Whipple, Jr., wife of Lieutenant Whipple, 12th Inf.; Mrs. C. S. Ludlow, wife of Captain Ludlow, 6th Art.; Mrs. H. C. Ward and daughter, family of Major Ward, 12th Inf.; Miss I. Anderson and Miss E. Anderson, daughters of Brigadier General Anderson; Mrs. J. W. Clinton, wife of Lieutenant Clinton, 22d Inf.; Mrs. H. C. Fisher, wife of Assistant Surgeon Fisher, U. S. N.; Mrs. D. E. Holley and daughter, family of Captain Holley, 4th Inf.; Mrs. C. Cameron and three children, family of Captain Cameron, 4th Cav.; Mrs. F. D. Baldwin, daughter and two children, family of Lieutenant Colonel Baldwin, 4th Inf.; Mrs. Wm. Auman, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Auman, 21st Inf., and daughter; Mrs. Daniel Corman, wife of Major Corman, 21st Inf., and son; Mrs. E. V. Bookmiller, wife of Captain Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; Mrs. F. H. Schoeffel, wife of Captain Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; Mrs. W. H. Wessel, wife of Lieutenant Wessel, 22d Inf.; Mrs. J. L. Phillips, wife of Surgeon Phillips, and child.

On board the transport Kilpatrick, which sailed Nov. 13 from New York and is due at Manila about Dec. 31, were 23 officers, 35 passengers and 968 enlisted men. The following is a list of the officers and families who sailed:

Col. Tully McCrea, 6th Art., commanding; Major Jacob A. Augur, 4th Cav.; Major Palmer G. Wood, 41st Inf., U. S. V.; Capt. Guy C. M. Godfrey, assistant surgeon; Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf.; Capt. W. C. Wren, 17th Inf.; Capt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf.; Capt. H. G. Lyon, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieutenant John H. Hines, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieutenant William E. Dove, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieutenant Benjamin M. Hartshorne, Jr., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieutenant A. Cranston, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant Fred C. Doyle, 21st Inf.; 2d Lieutenant William M. Kistler, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant William G. Ball, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieutenant Joseph A. Marmon, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant F. A. Pope, 6th Art.; 2d Lieutenant A. H. Sunderland, 6th Art.; 2d Lieutenant Clarence Deems, Jr., 6th Art.; 2d Lieutenant Herman Glade, 4th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant F. S. Bowen, 6th Inf.; 2d Lieutenant G. T. Perkins, 20th Inf.; A. A. Surgeon W. R. Davis, Capt. G. W. S. Stevens, Signal Corps.

Members of officers' families sailing were: Mrs. W. P. Burnham, mother and son, family of Captain Burnham, 5th Inf.; Mrs. G. E. Malone and two children, family of Lieutenant P. B. Malone, 13th Inf.; Mrs. J. L. Powell and Miss A. G. Powell, family of Major Powell, Med. Dept.; Mrs. W. P. Vose, wife of Major Vose, 6th Art.; Mrs. F. R. Fugger, wife of Lieutenant Fugger, 13th Inf.; Mrs. F. H. Whitman, wife of Lieutenant Whitman, 2d Inf.; Mrs. S. B. Arnold, wife of Lieutenant Arnold, 1st Cav.; Mrs. P. E. Traub and child, family of Lieutenant Traub, 1st Cav.; Mrs. E. B. Robertson and two daughters, family of Major Robertson, 9th Inf.; Mrs. E. L. Butts, wife of Captain Butts, 18th Inf.; Mrs. Geo. Bell and daughter, family of Captain Bell, 1st Inf.; Mrs. L. L. Hunt, wife of Lieutenant Hunt, 5th Inf.; Mrs. Tully McCrea, wife of Colonel McCrea, 6th Art.; Mrs. J. A. Augur, wife of Major Augur, 4th Cav., and two daughters; Mrs. G. C. M. Godfrey, wife of Assistant Surgeon Godfrey; Mrs. Thos. Cruse and two sons, family of Major Cruse. Both vessels carried a large number of Christmas packages for soldiers.

The Army transport Thomas left Nagasaki, Japan, for San Francisco Nov. 10, having on board the body of Colonel Liscum, the old commander of the 9th Infantry, who was killed at Taku, China. Mrs. Liscum will be a passenger on the transport under the escort of Gen. James H. Wilson, who has been ordered to the United States.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1900.

Three football games with outside teams have been played at the post during the past week. On Tuesday afternoon, the cadets' third team met and defeated the Cornwall Military Academy eleven by a score of 15-0. On Wednesday the second cadet team played the Rutgers eleven and defeated them by a score of 23-0. On Saturday the first team lined up against the Hamilton College eleven from Clinton, N. Y., and made a score of 11-0.

Hamilton has made a fine record during the present season, having met defeat for the first time on Saturday. In games with Trinity and Williams this college had scored heavily and a hard struggle was expected.

The weather was perfect, the crowd of spectators enthusiastic and the game exciting. Several substitutions were made in the West Point team. Clark acted as captain in Smith's place and Enos played centre for Bettison. Inspection took place at 2 p. m., followed by an open air concert. The game was called shortly after 3 o'clock.

The teams lined up as follows:

West Point	Positions	Hamilton
Trell, Foster	Left End	N. Drummond
Farnsworth	Left Tackle	R. Drummond
Boyers	Left Guard	Wills
Enos	Centre	Blankley
Goodspeed	Right Guard	Ward
Bunket	Right Tackle	Stowell (Capt.)
Hinkle	Right End	Redmond
Lahm	Quarter Back	Millham
Casad, Hackett	Left Half Back	Peet
Clark (Capt.)	Right Half Back	Keogh
Phillips, Herr	Full Back	Dunn
Referee—Vail	Umpire—Coggeshall	Time Keeper
Jewett	Length of first half, 25 minutes.	Length of second half, 20 minutes.
Touchdowns—Phillips, 1; Bunker, 1. Goal—Farnsworth, 1. Score at close of first half: West Point, 6; Hamilton, 0. Final score: West Point, 11; Hamilton, 0.		

West Point started with the ball. Hamilton returned the kick and made ten yards, punting after two downs without gain. Casad made a run back of twenty yards for West Point and to this was added a gain of ten more through Hamilton's line. West Point bucked the line hard and the ball was worked to Hamilton's 5-yard line. Phillips went through the centre for a touchdown from which Farnsworth kicked an easy goal. Score 6-0, in West Point's favor. The half ended with the ball in Hamilton's possession on her 30-yard line.

Again West Point hammered her opponent's line, and gains were made for the home team by Bunker, Hackett, who was playing in Clark's place, and Phipps, who had replaced Casad. Deafening applause and cheers greeted the efforts of the Cadet team, and when Hackett reached Hamilton's 25-yard line after a forty yard run the enthusiasm of the spectators, estimated as numbering three thousand, knew no bounds. Bunker added touchdown to West Point's score, but the try for goal was a failure. Score at close of game—West Point, 11; Hamilton, 0.

Scores of other games on same date: Yale 35, Carlisle Indians 0; Harvard 11, Brown 6; Pennsylvania 12, Lafayette 5; Cornell 29, Oberlin 0; Princeton (1904) 17, Yale (1904) 6; Williams 16, Amherst 5; Wesleyan 11, Holy Cross 5; Trinity 22, N. Y. University 0; Bucknell 35, Susquehanna 0; Georgetown 15, Virginia Military Institute 10; Naval Academy 44, Pennsylvania State 0 (West Point 11, Hamilton 0).

The game with the University of Maryland, scheduled for Wednesday has been declared off. The last game on the schedule, with the exception of the game with the Naval Academy, will be played with Bucknell University on Nov. 17. This is the last game scheduled to be played at West Point.

ARMY SUICIDES AND HOMICIDES.

The tabulations of the cases of suicide and homicide which occurred in the Army during the years 1898 and 1899 are compared in the annual report of Surgeon General Sternberg with the cases which occurred during the ten years 1888-97. Contrary to the general anticipation it is found that there were among the troops during the past two years relatively fewer homicides than during the years of the previous decade and that the mean annual ratio of suicides per thousand men was about two and one-half times greater during the decade of peaceful garrison life than during the recent period of active military service. The following figures show the rates for these years:

Year.	Mean Strength.	No.	Ratio per thousand.	No.	Ratio per thousand.
1888	26,739	8	.30	5	.19
1889	27,296	21	.77	5	.18
1890	26,684	16	.60	7	.26
1891	26,460	22	.83	8	.30
1892	26,861	22	.82	5	.19
1893	27,669	22	.80	5	.18
1894	27,674	18	.66	10	.36
1895	27,326	19	.70	1	.04
1896	27,183	12	.44	4	.15
1897	27,374	10	.37	5	.18
Mean of Decade.	27,116	17.0	.63	5.5	.20
1898	147,795	38	.26	19	.13
1899	105,546	30	.28	23	.22

Major Chas. A. Booth, Q. M., U. S. A., who died Nov. 14 at Louisville, Ky., of pneumonia, was a son-in-law of Hon. John Young Brown, former Governor of Kentucky. The deceased officer and his wife had gone from St. Louis, his station, a few days before to visit the lady's parents. He was then indisposed and pneumonia soon developed. Major Booth was born in New York Sept. 18, 1840, was appointed Captain and A. A. G. of Vols. in 1863, mustered out in 1866, receiving the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, and was appointed 2d Lieutenant, 1st Inf., in March, 1867. He was promoted 1st Lieutenant in 1878, was appointed Captain and A. Q. M. in 1883 and promoted Major and Q. M. in 1896. He had been stationed in St. Louis for about 4 years and was a capable and efficient officer.

The last opportunity to send Christmas boxes free on Army transports to the Philippines has departed with the sailing of the transport Kilpatrick on Nov. 13. The International Express Co., of 52 Broadway, New York City, whose advertisement appears elsewhere will, however, forward any packages safely and promptly at a trifling cost. This express company has its own agents and officers in the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Cuba. Its chief managers are Gen. E. C. O'Brien and Lieut. Col. Putnam Bradlee Strong, both of whom are well known to military people and others all over the United States.

The transport Warren arrived at Manila from China, Nov. 14, with the 14th Inf. on board, all well.

The troops soon to arrive in the United States from Porto Rico will be posted as follows: Headquarters band and 2 companies, 11th Inf., at Washington Barracks, D. C.; 2 companies, 11th Inf., to Fort McPherson, Ga.; 2 troops, 5th Cav., to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications has issued its circular letter to ordnance manufacturers relative to the forthcoming test of field guns for the Army. The details of this letter have already been published. The letter has been approved by the Secretary of War. It calls for the test in 120 days.

PERSONALS.

Capt. Henry Romeyn, U. S. A., retired, visited friends at Governors Island on Nov. 15.

Capt. P. P. Powell, 9th Cav., on sick leave, is at 457 Prospect street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mrs. Louis S. Morris and family will be at the Olympia, Columbia Heights, Washington, D. C.

Miss Carol Simpson, daughter of Major W. A. Simpson, U. S. A., will be one of the debutantes this winter in Washington, D. C.

A. A. Sur. J. J. Shafer, U. S. A., on a few weeks' leave from Fort Dade, Fla., is visiting at 520 Rose Lane, street, Louisville, Ky.

Gen. J. M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., visited in New York this week, making his headquarters at the Astor House.

Gen. Alex. J. Perry, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Perry, have returned to their home, 2003 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter.

News was received in Washington, Nov. 15, of the death of Mrs. McKinley's nephew, Assistant Paymaster J. S. Barber, in Hong Kong.

Col. E. A. Koerper, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Koerper, have as their guest Mrs. Warren, the mother of Mrs. Koerper, for the winter.

The home of Lieut. J. Hagedorn, 1st U. S. Art., and Mrs. Hagedorn at Sullivans Island, S. C., was gladdened on Nov. 10 by the arrival of a charming baby girl.

Mrs. Weizel, widow of the late Dr. Weizel, U. S. A., has her sister, Mrs. Scott Chew, with her for the winter at her home in Cambridge place, Georgetown, D. C.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, U. S. A., assumed command of the Department of the Lakes on Nov. 12, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., relieving Brig. Gen. J. F. Wade, U. S. A.

With Batteries L and O, 5th Art., which sailed this week from New York for Porto Rico, were Lieuts. J. R. Procter, Jr., and F. N. Cooke. Capt. A. C. Blunt, now on leave, will go later.

Mrs. and Miss Deering have returned to their home on Q street, N. W., Washington, D. C., for the winter. Miss Deering passed the summer in Europe with her friend, Mrs. Stilson Hutchins.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Parker, are at their home, 1506 21st street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Mrs. Wainwright, the sister of Col. Parker, is with them for the winter.

Mrs. Morris will be at the Olympia, 14th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Columbia Heights, for the coming winter. Mrs. Morris is the widow of the late Lieut. Col. Louis T. Morris, 4th Cav., U. S. A.

Lieut. Volney O. Chase, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chase, are located for the winter at the Washington Navy Yard, having rented their house in Itig's place to Capt. Perry, U. S. N.

Ben Lockwood, only child of Major B. C. Lockwood, 21st Inf., is in the general hospital at the Presidio, Cal., recovering from appendicitis. An operation was performed by Colonel Girard and all the symptoms are most favorable for a speedy recovery.

Madam Renard, wife of Colonel Renard, of the French Army, has joined her husband at his post in Tunis, Africa. Miss Anna Key, of Washington, D. C., the sister of Madam Renard, will pass the coming winter with them.

Another charming arrival in the Army family, we are pleased to note, is that of a daughter, born to Mrs. J. E. Cusack, wife of Lieut. J. E. Cusack, 5th U. S. Cav., at No. 1846 16th street N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.

Capt. W. M. Folger, U. S. N., commanding the Kearny sarge, has been appointed chief of staff to Admiral Farquhar, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, to succeed Captain Snow, of the New York, which has been detached from the squadron.

The transport Thomas left Nagasaki for San Francisco on Nov. 10, having on board the body of Col. E. H. Liscum, 9th Inf., killed at Taku. Mrs. Liscum is a passenger on the transport, under the escort of Gen. James H. Wilson.

The number of insane naval officers under treatment at St. Elizabeth's, Washington, D. C., is steadily increasing, and it will be found necessary for the government to provide additional space for the treatment of its insane patients.

Serapia C. W. Pattison, daughter of the late Ephron and Maria Gage Webster, of Matanzas, Cuba, and widow of Rear Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. N., died at New Brighton, Staten Island, Nov. 15. Funeral services from her late residence, Clinton avenue, New Brighton, S. I., Sunday, Nov. 18, at 3:30 p. m.

Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., retired, Mrs. and Miss Mills, have returned to Washington, D. C., from their trip to Mexico. Miss Mills will be one of the season's debutantes. Miss Kline, the niece of Mrs. Mills, will pass the winter with Mrs. and Miss Mills at No. 2 Dupont Circle. General Kline sailed for Manila on the transport Buford.

Admiral Van Repen, Surgeon General of the Navy, has received a report concerning the wounding of Captain Myers in Pekin. The wound was made by a Chinese spear. It shows the close quarters at which the American commander in Pekin was engaged with the Chinese spearmen. Captain Myers is convalescent, although it has been deemed advisable to remove him to the naval hospital in Yokohama.

There is no truth in the stories which have appeared in the yellow journals this week in connection with the failure of Mrs. William F. Hancock, wife of Capt. Hancock, 6th Art., to sail for Manila on the transport Kilpatrick from New York on Nov. 13. The fact of the matter is a nut shell is that Mrs. Hancock did not sail because she was ill. If her health will permit she will sail on the next transport which leaves New York. It is by no means uncommon for people securing passage on transports to alter their minds about sailing the last moment.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Williamson Tilley, daughter of Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley, the present commandant of the naval station of Tutuila, Philippines, to Mr. Alfred Randolph Hyatt, of Baltimore, took place Nov. 14 at the residence of the bride's parents in Washington, D. C. In the absence of the father Rear Admiral J. C. Watson gave the bride away, and the Rev. J. P. McComas, rector of St. Ann's, Annapolis, officiated. Among the many present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay, Miss Ramsay, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Farquhar, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Benham and Miss Benham, Commander and Mrs. Todd, Commander and Mrs. Colvocoresse, Lieut. and Mrs. Bassett, and many others from the Naval Academy.

PERSONALS.

Rear Admiral Bancroft Gherardi, U. S. N., is at Stratford, Conn.

Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. J. Ullo, U. S. A., should be addressed at 524 Broadway, Fargo, N. D.

Capt. C. W. Harrold, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Victoria Lake Co., Fla.

Lieut. Gustave A. Wieser, 15th Inf., has changed station from Fort Porter to Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Capt. Barrington K. West, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., on an extended sick leave, is at Lexington, Va.

Capt. Luigi Lomia, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., this week, from a short leave on account of sickness.

Asst. Surg. E. P. Wolfe, U. S. A., lately in Cuba, arrived at Fort Hamilton Nov. 10 and reported to Colonel Rodgers for duty.

Army officers lately registering in New York are: Gen. G. S. Carpenter, Major A. C. Taylor, Gen. J. T. Weston, Grand Hotel.

Lieut. F. A. Pope, 6th Art., arrived in New York Nov. 11 from Columbus Barracks, O., en route to join his battery in the Philippines.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art., arrived in New York, Nov. 8 from Cuba and, it is expected, will go to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

Capt. Deane Monahan, U. S. A., 1342 York street, Denver, Colo., reached his 64th birthday Nov. 14, and passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

The engagement is announced of Miss Frances E. Fitzpatrick, a charming young society lady of New Orleans, to Lieut. William G. Blasdel of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.

Major A. W. Vogdes, 5th Art., who lately returned from Porto Rico on leave has reported for duty at the headquarters of his regiment, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., commanded by Col. John I. Rodgers.

The residents of Santiago do not take kindly to the abolishment of the Military Department there, but as Colonel Whitson's command has been changed into a District, it will be a distinction without much difference.

Lieut. Commander Rohrer of the Annapolis has pretty nearly succeeded in completing the roster of officers for his ship in preparation for the cruise to China, but some doubt exists as to the crew, few men being available at the present time.

Capt. Oliver Young, R. N., recently stated that at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria he discovered that he was dead and buried through an application made to his family for one guinea, to cover the cost of inscribing his name upon his tombstone.

Frederick Palmer, the war correspondent and author, is completing a series of short stories dealing with American Army life in the Philippines which will be appropriately illustrated by H. C. Christy and will appear in early numbers of "Collier's Weekly."

London press despatches announce the appointment of Vice Admiral Seymour, in command of the China station, as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of Naval Captains Bayly, T. Burke, Callaghan and Jellicoe, as Companions of the Bath, for services in China.

Capt. French E. Chadwick, U. S. N., and Mrs. Chadwick left the War College, Newport, R. I., Nov. 9 for Washington, where Captain Chadwick will sit with the Naval Board of which he is a member. During their absence their quarters at the War College will be entirely renovated.

Mrs. J. J. Upham, widow of the late Colonel J. J. Upham, U. S. A., retired, is at the Hotel Cambridge, New York City, to remain until leaving for St. Augustine for the winter. Mrs. Upham has a lovely cottage home in the "Old City," and a host of friends to welcome her return among them.

It is reported from London that the widow of Capt. Mayne Reid, the famous novelist of our boyhood days, is living in dire poverty. Some will recall that the dead author was a lieutenant in Burnett's regiment, New York Vols., during the Mexican War, was wounded at the battle of Chapultepec and resigned May 5, 1848.

Gen. G. W. Davis, upon the discontinuance Dec. 15 of the Department of Porto Rico, will, in due season thereafter, go to Manila for duty on General MacArthur's staff as inspector general, a position for which he has the highest qualifications. General MacArthur entered the Regular Army in 1866 and General Davis in 1867.

The "New England Magazine" for November publishes an article by P. S. P. Conner, the son of Commodore Conner, entitled, "The Hornet's Sting and Wing." It is the story of the Hornet, "one of our sea-rock cradles of heroes" which was launched at Baltimore in 1805 and lost in a "Norther" in the Gulf of Mexico on or about Sept. 10, 1829, her commander, Otho Norris, and all of her crew perishing.

In the basement of the chapel of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Va., the office of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, formerly president of that institution, is preserved exactly as he left it. Not a book, a letter or a paper has ever been disturbed. Letters which he received the last morning he was able to work lie on his writing table, and the morning reports of the different members of the faculty lie untouched.

On the steamship Morro Castle, which sailed Nov. 10 from New York for Havana, were Secretary of War Root, his son, Mr. Howard Root; Col. Tasker H. Blas, U. S. A., Collector of Customs at Havana; Col. Heman Dowd, formerly an officer of the U. S. Army and National Guard of New York, vice-president of the North American Trust Co., financial agent of the United States in Cuba, and others of note in public affairs.

The Secretary of War, having waived the physical disability in the case of 1st Lieut. Hollis C. Clark, 25th, that officer and 1st Lieuts. G. G. Safarman, P. E. Pierce and L. Wahl, have been promoted to Captains; and 2d Lieuts. C. M. Bundell, H. L. Harris, Jr., L. Halstead, F. W. Van Duyne, C. D. Herron and R. B. Calvert have been promoted to 1st Lieutenants. These are all "held up" Infantry promotions until the case of Clark was decided.

Gen. Joe Wheeler is wrong when he says that all of our war Presidents have been re-elected. He overlooks Polk, who was in the White House during the Mexican War, but was not even re-nominated. All told, we have had only five war Presidents, namely, Washington, in the Revolution; Madison, in the War of 1812, with Great Britain; Polk, in the war with Mexico; Lincoln, in the Civil War, and McKinley in the war with Spain. If we call the difficulty with France in 1798 a "war" we shall have to except the first Adams, who was not re-elected.—New York Press.

Mrs. E. G. Bush has left Highland Falls, N. Y., for Stamford, Conn.

Comdr. H. F. Fickbohm, U. S. N., is at 25 Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Carpenter, U. S. A., resides at 54 Walnut street, Montclair, N. J.

Major H. C. Cushing, U. S. A., retired, will spend the winter at 43 Lafayette Place, New York City.

Col. James Forney, U. S. M. C., has changed his address to 2,203 1-2 St. James Place, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, 2d Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Riley, Kan., to Fort Scoville, Ga.

Capt. S. A. Smoke, 15th Inf., on sick leave at Columbia Barracks, Mo., has had the leave extended until Dec. 31 next.

Experts on Arctic expeditions are quoted as saying that they are "certain Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. N., is now wintering at Fort Conger."

Gen. Thos. C. Sullivan, U. S. A., who resides at Troy, Miami County, Ohio, reached his 67th birthday Nov. 14, followed Nov. 15 by Col. W. E. Waters, who resides at Eggemoggin, Me.

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d U. S. Art., recently on duty at Havana, has been in New York City, stopping at the St. Denis Hotel on his way to Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Niskern starts to join her husband, Major A. D. Niskern, U. S. A., at Manila Nov. 16. She is accompanied by her two sons and niece, Miss Gertrude Smith, daughter of Judge Smith, of Hastings, Mich.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., left England on Oct. 4 for Government House, Melbourne, on his appointment as First Governor General of the newly-federated Commonwealth of Australia.

Major and Mrs. Roberts, who have been living in Vedado, have removed to Camp Columbia. They are living in tents which have been erected for them until the quarantined season there has passed.—Havana "Post," Nov. 7.

Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Army, will not go to Cuba after all. Secretary of War Root's visit to Cuba and the near approach of a session of Congress have compelled him to relinquish the trip, but he may make it later on.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Alice Eldredge Arms, daughter of the late Paymaster Frank H. Arms, U. S. Navy, and sister of Paymaster F. Thornton Arms, U. S. Navy, to 1st Lieut. Harold C. Reisinger, U. S. Marine Corps, a son of Capt. W. W. Reisinger, U. S. Navy.

The latest reports from Honolulu are to the effect that the plague scare has entirely died out and the sanitary conditions are as favorable as usual. Honolulu has the reputation of being one of the healthiest ports in the world, few if any epidemics having ever visited the city save an occasional outbreak like the recent plague excitement. Our soldiers on duty in that "Paradise of the Pacific" are more than pleased with their station.

The Manila "Times" of Sept. 15 said: "Captain Palmer, A. Q. M., in charge of water transportation at the Depot Quartermaster's, proved himself to be the prince of entertainers Wednesday evening, as many officers and their wives can testify. It was about nine o'clock that the big launch San Antonio left the dock with a merry party aboard, to enjoy a moonlight ride on the calm waters of Manila Bay. There was hardly a ripple on the water, and the full moon and perfect weather conditions made the occasion one long to remember."

Omaha is delighted that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is coming to that city to command the Dept. of the Missouri. The "Daily News" suggests a public reception commensurate with General Lee's greatness in Army, social and national affairs, and says: "The powers at Washington could not have sent Omaha a more distinguished commander, and it behoves the city to extend to General Lee a patriotic welcome replete with hospitality such as will make the old warrior feel that it is but a step from Virginia to Nebraska, and that the busy Westerners can vie with the leisurely Southerners in the dispensation of hospitality."

A correspondent interested in the Army and in the political situation in the State of Washington informs us that Chaplain C. C. Bateman, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Wright, Washington, has taken an active part in the campaign which has just ceased, and has "struck hard blows in defense of the Army and the flag." Two years ago, on returning from the Santiago campaign, Chaplain Bateman, at the instance of prominent Republicans, took the stump against former Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, who was making speeches on the conduct of the war, which our correspondent characterizes as "fabrications of the most extraordinary character." Expressions of high appreciation of Chaplain Bateman's efforts were heard from many parts of the State, and we noted in our columns at the time a letter of official thanks sent by the Republican Committee. A similar letter has been recently sent by the Central Committee of Lincoln County. Later, on returning from Manila, Chaplain Bateman delivered lectures on "The Philippines; Their Peoples, Products and Prospects," in answer to the attacks on the Philippine policy of the administration by then Congressman Lewis and Senator Turner. His activity in the present campaign followed. Washington has now returned to Congress Wesley L. Jones and F. W. Cushman, both friends of the Army.

Major Gen. E. S. Otis, recently arrived in Chicago, has, of course, been extensively interviewed on the Philippine situation, and is quoted as saying: "Last June we had everything like organized opposition stamped out, and order practically restored, but about that time began the agitation incident to the elections in this country, with the hopes which were held out to the rebels in case of a Republican defeat, and the result was a renewal of disturbances. The result of the election will demonstrate conclusively to the natives that the American people are behind President McKinley in the policy which he has observed and there will be a speedy end of the opposition and agitation which have prevailed for the last six months. The fact of the case is that among the intelligent and responsible element of the people there has been a growing feeling of friendliness toward and confidence in this country. They have been slow, however, to take an open stand in the matter, both because of dread of assassination from the rebels, and the fear that their lot would be unhappy in case they did openly espouse our cause and the election should result in the withdrawal of our troops from the islands. Now they will have no fear about actively exerting their influence in our behalf, and they will do it. They and all the better class of people are tired of war and the generally disturbed conditions."

Lieut. E. V. D. Johnson, of the revenue cutter service, has gone to Seymour, Ind.

Major A. B. MacGowan, U. S. A., has left Sacket Harbor for Lansingburgh, N. Y.

Lieut. J. C. Hooker, U. S. R. C. S., has gone to Ladoga, Indiana, on a three months' leave.

Rear Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. N., is having a portrait of himself painted at Newport, R. I., by Vinton, the artist.

Lieut. B. H. Watkins, 15th Inf., rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., this week from a short time spent at Williamsport, Ky.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., residing at 4 W. 39th street, New York, reached his 69th birthday on Sunday last, Nov. 11.

Chaplain Sewell M. Pilchard, U. S. A., who has just left the service by resignation, was appointed from Delaware May 6, 1896.

Mrs. E. L. Butts, wife of Captain Butts, 18th U. S. Inf., has left New York City en route to join her husband in the Philippines.

Lieut. E. P. Nones, 1st Art., arrived at Fort St. Philip, La., Nov. 10 and assumed command of the artillery detachment there and at Fort Jackson.

Mrs. George Bell, Jr., wife of Capt. George Bell, Jr., Quartermaster 1st U. S. Inf., sailed on the Kilpatrick with her youngest daughter, Fannie M. T. Bell.

Chief Engr. J. M. MacDougall, R. C. S., lately at Searsport, Me., is now located at 3 Holley street, Auburn, N. Y., where he expects to remain for some time.

Under recent orders of transfer Capt. John McClellan and Henry A. Reed, 5th Art., exchange batteries; the former remaining at Fort Hancock, N. J., and the latter at San Juan, P. R.

Lieut. C. McK. Saltzman, 9th Cav., an energetic young Iowan, has been selected by General Merriam for duty on his personal staff. This transfers Lieutenant Saltzman from Fort Apache to Denver.

The engagement of Amos Rundlett, clerk in steam engineering, department at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., to Miss Shirley Goodsoe, eldest daughter of Carpenter A. O. Goodsoe, U. S. N., is announced.

One side of the Bridge of Spain is all but completed. General Bell is a practical engineer. To see him climbing about the Bridge of Spain inspecting the work that is being done there is a refreshing sight.—Manila "Times."

The British War Office is getting it hot and heavy from the English press because of the attempt to persuade Lieut. A. Beckett to resign to escape trial on a charge of petty theft, which was subsequently proved to be the result of a conspiracy against him in the canton to which he belonged.

Among the recruits for the 22d Infantry now en route to Manila is Henry C. Bunn, Ph. D., a son of the Rev. Dr. A. C. Bunn, rector of the Church Charity Foundation of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island. Since his graduation from Yale College young Dr. Bunn had been professor of Greek and English literature at St. John's Military College. He decided some time ago to adopt a military career and begin in the ranks.

Rear Admiral Richard, commanding the French Atlantic squadron; Captain Juhe, commanding the flagship Cecile; Captain Bris, commanding the cruiser Suchet, and Lieutenant Deman, Admiral Richard's aid, were received by President McKinley at the White House, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12. From the White House the visitors went to the Navy and War Departments, where they called on Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy; General Miles, Acting Secretary of War, and Admiral Dewey. Later they called upon the ambassadors of the different nations.

Lieut. Albert C. Allen, 38th Inf., having resigned his commission, has been honorably discharged from the Service. Lieutenant Allen served for nearly a year in the Philippine Islands with the Twenty-first Infantry and was forced to return to this country on sick leave. During his stay in this country he was married to Miss Lillian Keith, of Salt Lake City, where he and his wife now reside. Lieutenant and Mrs. Allen upon their return from San Francisco, where the lieutenant was stationed for a while, found a beautiful home awaiting them in Salt Lake City. This was the gift of Mr. David Keith, the bride's father. The young couple are now at home in their new residence at 980 First street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Major L. E. Campbell, U. S. A., and Mrs. Campbell gave an elaborate wedding reception at their residence in Denver, Colo., Nov. 5, after the marriage of their daughter, Miss Helen Dent Campbell, to Benjamin Frederick Trichet. The witnesses at the marriage were limited to the immediate relatives, but the reception was on a large and elaborate scale, being attended by several hundred society people. In the ceremony room there was a background made of ferns and smilax flanked by large, graceful palms, and against these green white yellow chrysanthemums were thickly studded. Two fine large flags, interwoven with smilax and ferns, were draped in such a way as to form an arch, beneath which the bride and groom stood during the ceremony. Dean H. Martyn Hart of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral performed the ceremony. The bride is one of the most popular girls in society. She was graduated last year from Ogontz. She is the granddaughter of General and Mrs. Dent, and is related to the Ulysses Grant family. Much of her youth was spent in Army posts, and the numerous flags used as decorations were significant of the career of the bride's father. The bride, who is a dainty, girlish blonde, wore a stately gown of white satin duchesse with a covert train of tiny chiffon ruffles. The bodice was covered with duchesse point lace, and the overskirt was of the same costly handwork. The bridal veil was held in place by a magnificent diamond sunburst, which has the added interest of being Mr. Trichet's gift to his bride. At her corsage a fine large pearl was fastened. This was Mrs. Campbell's gift to her daughter, and had been presented to Mrs. Campbell when she was a Washington belle, by the President of Mexico. Mr. Trichet is the youngest son of the late George Trichet, one of the pioneers of Colorado. Miss Julia Campbell was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Misses Bessie Jordan, Maybelle Myers, Ethel Hughes and Rebe Eicholtz. All the bridesmaids carried American Beauty roses. Mr. Trichet was attended by Edwin DeN. Sands of New York. The ushers were J. H. Inman of New York, J. F. Archbold of New York, George W. Skinner of Chicago, R. R. Sullivan, Sterling Bell and Harry Clarke. The bride's gifts to her maids were pearl set rings and Mr. Trichet presented his attendants with jeweled match boxes. Many valuable and handsome gifts from all parts of the country were tributes to the social and family repute of the Trichet-Campbell families. Mr. and Mrs. Trichet left Denver Nov. 5 on an eastbound train. The honeymoon will be spent abroad. They will return to Denver some time in February.

Col. J. H. Calef, U. S. A., is at the Hotel Majestic, Atlanta, Ga., where he will spend the winter.

Lieut. J. L. Hayden, 1st Art., of Fort Screven, is a recent visitor in Savannah, Ga.

Chaplain J. W. Jackson, U. S. A., has gone on a visit to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Lieut. H. R. Brinckerhoff, U. S. A., has changed his address to 317 Clinton avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

Brevet Col. J. C. Clark, U. S. A., has left Philadelphia, Pa., for Denver, Col.

Comdr. Geo. R. Durand, U. S. N., retired, makes his home in Buffalo, N. Y., his address being at present 133 Lexington avenue.

Mrs. Pratt and the Misses Swigert have changed their address and are now to be found at 25 West 18th street, New York City.

Medical Director S. F. Coues, U. S. N., retired, lives in Cambridge, Mass., his address being 69 Brattle street, Cambridge, Mass.

Lieut. H. L. Applewhite, 2d Art., under recent orders changes base from Fort Screven, Ga., to Havana, Cuba, on duty with the light battery of his regiment.

Gen. Jos. M. Vincent, U. S. A., residing at 1221 N street, N. W. Washington, D. C., reached his 68th birthday on Nov. 15.

Among the Navy debutantes of the coming winter will be the daughter of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Nathan Sargent, who will make her formal bow to society at a tea given by her mother on the afternoon of December 6 next.

Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, U. S. V., son of former President Harrison, whose service during and since the Spanish-American war has been most acceptable, will re-enter civil life on Dec. 1. He is at present in Porto Rico.

Comdr. Andrew Dunlap, U. S. N., completed his sea service while in command of the U. S. S. Solace, and following a brief leave of absence has been assigned to duty in charge of the tenth lighthouse district with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y. The offices of the lighthouse inspector are situated in Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Mrs. F. H. Delano, wife of Commander Delano, of the U. S. S. Topeka, with her son Capt. F. C. Delano, U. S. M. C., has taken temporary quarters at the Monticello, Norfolk, until the duty of placing the Texas out of commission has been completed. Captain Delano was in command of the guard on board the Texas and will be detailed for other duty in the near future.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Moale, of the Navy, have just finished putting their house in order at the Norfolk Yard preparatory to a winter at that station. Mrs. Moale is a real addition to the social circles of the yard, and finds herself in congenial surroundings. Mrs. Moale and her husband will be remembered by those who were at the Mare Island Navy Yard in 1894 with much pleasure.

Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Boyle, 19th Inf., who was retired for age Nov. 13, has been on duty for some time past, as Inspector General Department of Colorado, with station at Denver. He has a splendid record of service, dating from June 1862, when he went to the front as 2d Lieut. 5th New York Art. When mustered out in July 1865 he was a captain. In May, 1866, he was appointed 2d Lieut. 2d Inf., and attained his present rank May 5, 1899. He has deserved well of his country and the ease of the retired list. He was born at Bay Ridge, near Brooklyn, N. Y.

Major William J. Turner, of the 6th Inf., reported this week to the Army retiring Board in Washington to be examined as to his physical fitness for active service. Major Turner has only recently been promoted from the rank of Captain in the 2d Infantry to that of Major, with an assignment to the 6th Infantry. He was ordered to the Philippine Islands, but on account of an indiscretion committed while at Fort Thomas, he was ordered up for examination for retirement. The physical condition of the officer has for many months been poor, and it is said that his recent trouble was caused by the condition of his health. Major Turner is an officer of great popularity in the service and the probability of his retirement is regretted by all.

The U. S. Court of Appeals at Cincinnati has reversed the decision in the suit of Russell A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, to rescind the contract of sale of 14,804 acres of mountain land situated in Franklin County. The land had been purchased by General Alger in March, 1889. Rescission of the contract was sought on the ground that fraud had been practiced on General Alger to make him believe that the land covered rich coal deposits. In 1898 the case was decided in favor of the complainant, giving a judgment of \$106,000, the amount of the purchase money, and interest, amounting in all to \$153,000. A supplemental bill was filed by the defendant, and this time in Nashville, and General Alger's bill was dismissed. The case was then appealed, and the present decision pronounces a decree in favor of General Alger, rescinds the sale, and gives General Alger judgment for principal and interest, now amounting to \$185,000.

THE FRENCH FIELD GUN.

As predicted in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 10, action has already been taken by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications looking to a radical change in the system of providing the sea-coast fortifications with ordnance equipment. At the meeting of this board on Nov. 10 it was decided to recommend to the Secretary of War the advisability of providing all rapid-firing guns with steel shields for the protection of the gunners. This, it may be said, is the next step after the recommendation respecting the disappearing gun carriage to modernize the equipment of the coast defense fortifications.

In connection with the same meeting of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications some very interesting developments concerning the proposed adoption by this country of a new and essentially modern field gun for the artillery were, through some misunderstanding, given to the public. It seems that there has recently been in Europe an authorized agent of this Government, who now reports that he is in a position to make a field gun exactly similar to that of the French Government, admitted to be the best known. The report of this agent, which was printed in the daily press of Nov. 11, has caused considerable discussion among officers in the War Department, not only on account of its importance to the Army, but because it was most unwisely given to the press. The part of the report dealing with the French gun is as follows:

"Through personal friends in Paris I was fortunate enough to secure confidential information of such an accurate technical character as to convince me that I am now informed as to every essential element of

construction involved, and with this knowledge am able not only to make a working drawing of the equipment as it now is in service, but if given an opportunity could construct a gun and carriage of service efficiency equal to the French material.

"I would like to be given the opportunity to superintend the construction at the works of one of the largest responsible manufacturers of ordnance of a complete service model of non-recoiling French field carriage, embodying all the information gained, it being definitely understood that I give absolutely to the War Department all rights in the improvements or principles of construction employed, and that the manufacturing company will keep the same confidential, turning over to the department all drawings, patterns, etc., when the work is completed. The cost of such construction will not exceed \$2,000, and the carriage could be completed in condition for service test within the 120 days recommended by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications for the preparation of the field material for test.

"Since 1896 the French Government has expended \$40,000,000 on her new field artillery. The Russian Government has already secured the necessary financial credit for reorganizing and re-equipping its field artillery to the extent of 1,000 six-gun batteries, to be completed by the end of 1901, and involving a total expenditure of approximately \$50,000,000. The German Government, although it has already expended over \$30,000,000 on the Krupp field guns introduced into the service in 1896, have decided to change and improve this equipment at an expenditure which, probably, will amount to \$15,000,000 more, changing the pattern of the carriage very materially. The English Government already have under construction about 500 field guns of the newest type. Sweden has just arranged with a German firm for the manufacture of 46 complete six gun batteries, involving an expenditure of nearly \$2,000,000. Turkey has within the past three months given an order to Krupp for over 200 of his latest field guns at an approximate cost of \$1,500,000, while an English firm has already partly completed an order for 120 guns received a short time ago from Spain. I refer to the above facts simply to emphasize the importance that the modern rapid-fire field artillery is assuming in the war preparations of the world." Up to the present time the name of the agent who has obtained this valuable information has not been divulged, as its publication would undoubtedly cause considerable trouble for his friends in France. Such a report as above, although of the greatest interest, should, from its very nature, never have been made public by an officer of the Army, and we are glad to note that Lieutenant General Miles has instituted a rigid investigation in order to discover the source from which its publication originated.

After considering the report quoted above, the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications recommended to the Secretary of War that the agent be authorized to superintend for construction and trial the field gun of which he claims to have discovered the plans. The board, also, at the meeting on Nov. 10 considered the circular letter defining the coming test for field guns, which had been returned from the Secretary of War's office approved. This letter has already been published in the Army and Navy Journal, since which time no changes have been made except in the clause relating to the ammunition for the test; now the Government agrees to furnish all such ammunition for the forthcoming tests.

The French press has raised a storm of indignation over this report as to the secret mechanism of the 75-millimetre, with which the entire French artillery is equipped. Sensational accusations against the United States War Department are accepted by the boulevard papers as gospel truth. The "Petit Journal" alludes to the case of Lieutenant Borup, United States Military Attaché in Paris in 1891, who, it says, was recalled after being accused of combining with the military attaches of Germany and Italy to secure French military secrets. The article shows no animosity toward the United States, although it is ferociously bitter against M. Waldeck-Rousseau, General de Gallifet and General Andre, the present Minister of War, for destroying the efficiency of the Secret Service branch of the General Staff.

The New York "Tribune" reports that neither the French Ministry of War nor the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attaches importance to the reports in question. It is known that during the summer and autumn four United States ordnance officers, besides Lieutenant Mott, of the United States Artillery Service, our military attaché in Paris, were, at the request of Gen. Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, given every reasonable facility by the French military authorities to obtain professional information. Six field batteries supplied with the new 75-millimetre gun took part in the manoeuvres at Chartres in September, and all the foreign officers present, including Lieutenant Mott, were allowed to see the guns, but not to minutely inspect their mechanism. Of course, full reports were made by the foreign officers, including ours, to their respective Governments. It is noted that the standing instructions to the United States military attaches from the War Department are to restrict the quest for information to honest, above-board methods.

We have an idea as to the source of the valuable information said to have been obtained about the French field gun, but the person we have in mind is not an officer of the Army or Navy.

RECENT DEATHS.

Miss Martha Elizabeth Richardson, 85 years of age, died on Oct. 19, 1900, at the residence of her nephew, Judge F. M. Paschal, in San Antonio, Tex. Miss Richardson was born in Spotsylvania Co., Va., and went to Texas with her sisters, Harriet and Eliza, in 1849. She is the aunt of Mrs. Mary Webster, wife of the late Capt. Geo. O. Webster, of the 4th Inf., of Mrs. Fanny Sibley, wife of Capt. Fred Sibley, 2d Cav., now on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., as inspector general of the department; also of Mrs. Hallie Liggett, wife of Major Hunter Liggett, of the 5th Inf., now in the Philippines, and also a great aunt of Mrs. Natalie Paschal Hampton, wife of Lieut. C. E. Hampton, of the 23d Inf., now temporarily on duty at Columbus Barracks, Neb. "Bettie" Richardson's sisters, the late Mrs. E. M. Lane and Mrs. Judge I. A. Paschal, and her nephew, Judge F. M. Paschal, and family, with whom she has resided of late years, are well-known throughout Army circles. Miss Richardson was noted for her strong intellectuality and intense and fervid religious zeal.

Dr. Nathan P. Rice, a distinguished surgeon of volunteers during the Civil War, brevetted lieutenant colonel, died Nov. 10 in New York City.

Lieut. Comdr. Stokely Morgan, U. S. N., retired, who died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, aged 41, had the distinction of firing the first gun at the Spanish

fleet in the Battle of Manila Bay, and had command of the forward turret of the flagship Olympia, and received his orders from Captain Gridley. During this action Lieutenant Morgan was repeatedly knocked down by the concussion of the rapid-fire guns, and this is said to have been the direct cause of partial paralysis, which culminated in his death. On the day after the naval battle, under orders from Captain Gridley, he took a force of forty armed men on shore and destroyed the remaining magazine and guns on Cavite fort and arsenal. Soon after that his health failed him and he was sent home in charge of the transport Brutus, and soon afterwards went on leave. Lieutenant Commander Morgan was born at Mount Holly, Ark., and entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1876. As an ensign he served on the Juniper under Dewey. After several years as instructor in the department of physics and chemistry at the Naval Academy he was assigned to the gunboat Petrel, of the Atlantic Station, and later was transferred to the Pacific Station on board the Thetis. He was sent to the Washington Navy Yard on ordnance duty in 1893, under Captain Sampson, and was ordered to the battleship Texas, on the Atlantic Station, in August, 1895, where he remained until sent to the Pacific and Asiatic Station. There he did duty on the Monocacy and the Yorktown until assigned to the Olympia. While on duty at the Naval Academy he married the only daughter of Major Howell P. Williams, of Roxbury, Mass. She survives him with a son. The remains were interred with due honors in the Naval Cemetery at Annapolis.

In noting the death of 1st Lieut. George L. Febiger, 33d U. S. V. Inf., it has been incorrectly stated that he was the grandson of Col. George L. Febiger. He was the nephew of Col. George L. Febiger.

Commissary Sergeant Harry Beresford, U. S. A., who committed suicide by hanging at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, Nov. 13, was buried Nov. 14 at the National Cemetery at Cypress Hills, Long Island. Temporary insanity is alleged.

Capt. Lawrence M. Murray, who died at Malvern, N. Y., Nov. 13, was the father of Major Culniffe H. Murray, of Major General Otis' staff. The deceased commanded the Confederate Cruiser Nashville during the Civil War and afterwards was in command of merchant steamers.

Francis Jarvis Patten, Vice President of the Columbian Carbide Company, died suddenly at his home in New York, Nov. 12. He was graduated from West Point in 1877, promoted to the 21st Inf., and resigned in 1890. While in the Army he experimented largely with electricity and resigned to pursue his studies. He invented the multiplex telegraph system, and the Western Union Telegraph Company bought the invention from him. Just before his death Mr. Patten was at work upon an invention he called "a position finder" for ships.

Mrs. Georgia Hunter McGowan Harmony, wife of Rear Admiral David B. Harmony, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John McGowan, U. S. R. M., died at Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 14.

Henry Villard, whose death occurred at his summer residence in Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., on Nov. 12, was a man with a very rare combination of qualities and experiences. Born in Speyer, Rhenish Bavaria, on April 11, 1835, the son of Judge Hildegard of the Supreme Court at Munich, he came to America in 1853, and under his adopted name soon took a prominent position among newspaper correspondents associated with the period of our war history. He had an exceptional knowledge of the interior history of the war and a wide acquaintance with the public men of the period, to whom he was commended by his fine intelligence and his genial personal qualities. He followed Lincoln's campaign for the Presidency as a newspaper correspondent, and saw much of active operations in the field. But it is as the financier and president of the Northern Pacific R. R. that Mr. Villard is best known. With the aid of German capitalists and others, whose confidence he had obtained to such an extent that they trusted him with many millions, Mr. Villard was able to revive that railroad enterprise when it was in a hopeless state of bankruptcy, and secured for the country the completion of that great artery of communication with the Pacific coast. Having no practical experience in the details of railroad administration, Mr. Villard was less successful as a railroad manager than as a financier, and his fortune, and to some extent, his financial reputation, was involved in the ruin which again overtook the Northern Pacific in the commercially disastrous years of 1884 and 1893. Physically Mr. Villard was of commanding stature, with a large head and finely cut features. His manners were unaffected, his friendships strong, his memory retentive, his conversations interesting, his style of writing lucid and temperate. We learn that he has left behind him in manuscript, recollections of his busy and varied career. They would, if published, no doubt add much to our knowledge of one of the most important periods of our history. Mr. Villard was present at the famous conference in Louisville between General Sherman from which originated the story of the General's insanity, and it was a private letter from Mr. Villard which found its way into print that started the story on its travels over the country. Notwithstanding his various vicissitudes, Mr. Villard left a large fortune, including the principal ownership of the New York "Evening Post," which he purchased in 1881. His wife, who was the daughter of William Lloyd Garrison survives him; and he leaves behind him two sons: Oswald Garrison Villard, of the "Evening Post," and Garrison Garrison Villard, and a daughter, Mrs. Louis Bell, of Dresden, Germany. Mr. Villard's sister is the wife of Gen. Robert Von Kylander of the Bavarian Army.

OUR TROOPS IN CHINA.

(From the Boston "Journal.")

It is pleasant news which comes from the New York "Times" correspondent in China that "the Americans, one of all the allied army, have won a formal expression of gratitude from the Chinese in this city, for the thorough guard that has been kept over private property in the police arrangements of Tsin." When there was fighting to do our troops were foremost, and they seem to have been the best disciplined afterward. The whole story of our participation in the China campaign is as creditable to our soldiers as to their officers.

PRAISE FROM THOSE WHO KNOW.

(From "Army and Navy Union Journal.")

The old reliable Army and Navy Journal comes to our table laden with Army and Navy news. Those who would keep informed in regard to Army and Navy affairs should read this official journal.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.
GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.
LIEUT. GENERAL NELSON A. MILES, Commanding.

CIRCULAR 41, NOV. 14, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
The decision of the Major General commanding the Army of June 19, 1898, as promulgated in his endorsement of that date, in relation to the disposition of the supplementary report of the post commander, as prescribed by Army Regulations 355, is published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Supplementary Report Under Army Regulations 375.— Respectfully returned to the commanding general, Department of California, with the instructions of the Assistant Secretary of War that the statements of the post commanders of the Presidio and Angel Island, Cal., upon the irregularities noted at the last annual inspection of the posts should be forwarded at once, and that all such statements of post commanders should be promptly forwarded to the Adjutant General and transmitted to the Inspector General of the Army for action and file with the original report.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 42, NOV. 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
Relates to the appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, published in G. O. 26, June 1, 1900, from this office, which provides for the payment for extra duty on constant labor for not less than ten days under the several head of appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, and gives the payments authorized under appropriation "Incidental Expenses."

Much annoyance and correspondence will be avoided by a strict compliance with the laws and regulations on this subject. (See Army Regulations, 1898, Article XXIII.)

G. O. 134, NOV. 15, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
I.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, the following is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

In order that soldiers on their re-enlistments or re-entry into the service may be correctly mustered for increase of pay for former service, hereafter upon the discharge of a soldier his commanding officer will place on his discharge certificate upon the line for "Previous Service," and in lieu of dates of enlistment and discharge therefrom, the following remark:

"Serving in the year of continuous service since 19..."

II.—By direction of the Acting Secretary of War, Par. 954 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

954. Every court-martial shall keep a complete and accurate record of its proceedings, which will be authenticated in each case by the signatures of the president and judge advocate. Whenever, by reason of the death or disability of the judge advocate occurring after the court has decided on the sentence, the record cannot be authenticated by his signature it must show that it has been formally approved by the court and must be authenticated by the signature of the president. The judge advocate should affix his signature to each day's proceedings.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 133, NOV. 9, H. Q. A. A. G. O.
The following orders have been received from the War Department and are published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, Nov. 9, 1900.

By direction of the President the Department of Porto Rico will be discontinued on Dec. 15, 1900, and the Island of Porto Rico and the Islands and keys adjacent thereto will be attached to the Department of the East, and designated the District of Porto Rico.

The colonel, lieutenant colonel, headquarters, band and one battalion of the 11th Infantry, and the squadron of the 5th Cavalry, now serving in Porto Rico, will be relieved from duty therein as soon as practicable and sent to New York City, whence they will proceed to such stations as may be designated hereafter.

Brig. Gen. George W. Davis, U. S. V., now in command of the Department of Porto Rico, will, upon the discontinuance of that Department, repair to Manila, Philippines, and report to the commanding general, Division of the Philippines, for assignment to duty as Inspector General of that Division.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:
H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 17, JUNE 25, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

On Board U. S. Army Transport Seward, Nome, Alaska. In response to request embodied in a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Nome, Alaska, at a special meeting, June 24, 1900, the commanding general, Department of Alaska, undertakes to provide protection for persons and property in the camp and vicinity of Nome until the arrival of the United States District Court, so far as is possible with the means at his command, and consistent with his duties under the War Department; also to enforce certain necessary police, sanitary, and quarantine regulations until such time as the municipal government may be established under the new civil code for Alaska.

All need support will be given to the Commissioner's Court in the execution of its orders, and persons are warned against taking unlawful possession of properties previously entered or located and to which they can have no just claim. The carrying of fire-arms in the town by unauthorized persons is prohibited, and offenders against this regulation will be summarily dealt with by the military authorities.

Detailed instruction in regard to police and protection against fire will be given to the commanding officer of the local military force, whom it is expected the citizens will co-operate with and support.

The dangers to the public health are so serious and menacing under the present unsanitary condition of the camp as to call forth, it is hoped, the best efforts and good-will of the entire community toward an improvement. Regulations upon the subject will be prepared by the chief medical officer of the Department, and issued at an early date under approval of the Department commander, and all persons are enjoined to give them that careful and conscientious attention and obedience which this important subject demands.

By command of Brigadier General Randall:

W. F. RICHARDSON, Captain 8th Inf., A. A. A. G.

G. O. 18, JULY 14, DEPT. OF ALASKA.
Publishes instructions under the act of Congress approved June 6, 1900, relating to the right to a dredge or mine for gold or other precious metals in said waters (the waters of Behring Sea) below low tide.

G. O. 19, JULY 30, DEPT. OF ALASKA.
Company E, 7th Inf., Capt. Charles S. Farnsworth, commanding, is relieved from duty at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and will proceed by river steamer to Fort Egbert, Alaska, relieving Company L, 7th Inf., Capt. W. K. Wright, commanding. Company L will, upon being relieved, proceed to Fort Gibbon and take station.

1st Lieut. B. J. Tillman and the enlisted men, Company E, 7th Inf., are relieved from further duty at Camp Ram-part, Alaska, and will report to the commanding officer, Company E, upon his arrival at that place en route to Fort Egbert, Alaska, for station. The sub-posts at Circle City, Alaska, will be discontinued.

1st Lieut. W. C. Rogers, Company L, 7th Inf., will remain at Fort Egbert until such time as he can accomplish the transfer of property at that station to the officer designated to relieve him, and will then proceed to

Circle, Alaska, relieve 2d Lieut. James M. Loud, 7th Inf., close up the business of rentals by the government there and ship all government property except subsistence stores to be shipped to Fort Egbert, Alaska. He will then proceed with the detachment of Company L, 7th Inf., at Circle, to Rampart, and take station.

2d Lieut. James M. Loud, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and report to his company commander for duty.

G. O. 20, AUG. 2, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, U. S. V., having reported, is announced as signal officer of the Department with station at St. Michael. Company D, U. S. V. Signal Corps, 2d Lieut. O. B. Grimm, signal officer, U. S. V., commanding, having reported at these headquarters, is assigned to station at Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

CIRCULAR 2, OCT. 5, DEPT. OF ALASKA.

Relates to neglect of officers receiving shipments of public property at posts in the Department in the matter of checking and taking proper care of the property at the time of its delivery at the post, and directs that in future Government property in all cases be carefully checked through at the time of delivery by the carrier, and the bill of lading accomplished accordingly.

G. O. 13, NOV. 2, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Publishes the allotment for extra-duty pay at posts in this department.

G. O. 26, NOV. 5, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Capt. John B. Bennet, 16th Inf., will transfer all funds and public property for which he is accountable as acting judge advocate, engineer and signal officer of the Department, to Capt. Charles A. Varnum, 7th Cav., who is announced as in charge of office of acting judge advocate and also as engineer and signal officer of the Department of Colorado.

G. O. 27, NOV. 8, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

1st Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 9th Cav., is appointed aide-de-camp to the undersigned.
H. C. Merriam, Brig. Gen., U. S. A., Commanding.

CIRCULAR 5, NOV. 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes extracts from Army Regulations relating to the receipt, inspection, care and preservation of public property.

CIRCULAR 6, NOV. 7, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Publishes a form "Request" and "Receipt" to be used in furnishing certain enlisted men with meals while traveling.

G. O. 29, NOV. 9, DIV. OF CUBA.

I. Upon the discontinuance of the Department of Eastern Cuba, in compliance with General Orders No. 131, current series, Headquarters of the Army, the province of Santiago de Cuba is hereby designated as a district to date Nov. 16, 1900, to be known as the "District of Santiago," and will be commanded by Col. Samuel M. Witslide, 16th Cav., the present commanding officer of the Department of Eastern Cuba, with headquarters at Santiago. Officers and clerks on duty at the Headquarters Department of Eastern Cuba will continue their respective functions at District Headquarters until further orders.

2. In making details of officers or enlisted men to proceed to other points for the apprehension of deserters or men absent without leave, commanding officers will direct that the cost of transportation involved be reported to the proper officer, with a view to its being charged against the soldier concerned upon ensuing muster and pay rolls, in the event of his conviction for court-martial or desertion or absence without leave. The court order will contain directions to the issuing Quartermaster to report the cost of transportation to the proper officer, and notation will be made thereon by the issuing Quartermaster of action taken by him.

By command of Major General Wood:

H. L. SCOTT, A. G.

G. O. 18, NOV. 12, DEPT. OF LAKES.

In compliance with paragraph 1, General Orders No. 131, Headquarters of the Army, dated Oct. 29, 1900, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of the Lakes.

E. S. OTIS, Major General, U. S. Army.

G. O. 17, NOV. 12, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., having arrived in Chicago in compliance with paragraph 1, General Orders No. 131, Headquarters of the Army, dated Oct. 29, 1900, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Department of the Lakes.

J. F. WADE, Brigadier General, U. S. A.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.
G. O. 25, NOV. 15, DEPT. OF EAST.

The following troops are designated to take part in the Centennial Celebration of the Seat of Government in the District of Columbia, and will be assembled in Washington, D. C., by nine o'clock on the morning of Dec. 12, 1900:

The 5th Cav. band and one squadron of the 5th Cav., under command of Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th Cav., Light Bat. F, 2d Art., Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d Art., commanding.

The 4th Art. band and a regiment of foot artillery, under the command of Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art., to be composed as follows:

1st Battalion.—Bat. N, A. K and G, 4th Art., Major E. Van A. Andrus, 4th Art., commanding.

2d Battalion.—Bat. D, E, L and H, 4th Art., Major Henry W. Hubbell, 4th Art., commanding.

3d Battalion.—Bat. G, 1st Art.; B, 7th Art.; B, 2d Art.; and M, 6th Art.; Capt. John F. Wisser, 7th Art., commanding.

The above mentioned troops will be under the command of Col. Francis L. Guenther, 4th Art.

G. O. 17, NOV. 12, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., having arrived in Chicago, in compliance with Par. 1, G. O. No. 131, Headquarters of the Army, dated Oct. 29, 1900, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Dept. of the Lakes.

J. F. WADE, Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 23, NOV. 12, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Major Alfred C. Sharpe, Inspector general, U. S. V., having reported in person in compliance with Par. 22, S. O. 246, c. s., H. Q. A., A. G. O., is announced as Inspector general of this Department, relieving Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th Inf. Lieut. Col. Boyle will transfer to Major Sharpe all records and public property pertaining to that office.

By command of Brig. Gen. Merriam:

CHAS. A. VARNUM, A. A. A. G.

6TH DISTRICT, DEPT. OF NORTHERN LUZON.

El Deposito, P. I., Sept. 22, 1900.
The Commanding Officer, 27th Inf., U. S. V., San Mateo, P. I.

Sir:—I am directed by the district commander to express his appreciation of the valuable services performed by the officers and men of the 27th Inf., U. S. V., and Light Battery D, 6th U. S. Art., who so successfully encountered the enemy near San Mateo on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1900, defeating and putting them to flight.

In this connection it is the wish of the district commander that you extend his congratulations to Capt. W. T. Judson, commanding Companies C and D, 27th Inf., U. S. V., on that day; 1st Lieut. Edwin S. Hartshorn, battalion adjutant, and to the following officers of Companies C and D: Capt. Dexter Sturges, 1st Lieut. Frederick H. Plummer and 2d Lieuts. Clyde B. Crusan and C. E. Carpenter. Also to Capt. B. F. Taylor, who, with his force of fifteen men, 27th Inf., U. S. V., succeeded in capturing arms and ammunition; and to 2d Lieut. Alvin S. Perkins, who, with his detachment consisting of forty-two men of Company B, 27th Inf., U. S. V., charged up a steep hill, part of the way under a heavy fire, and succeeded in capturing from the enemy a 34-inch muzzle-loading rifle cannon, whose fire had been directed against his detachment.

The accurate and effective work of the first section of the right platoon of Light Battery D, 6th U. S. Art., under command of 2d Lieut. James F. Howell, is worthy of greater credit, as it is believed that the moral effect of its fire was very demoralizing to the enemy's forces. The promptness with which all the troops took the field speaks very highly for the training they have received and for the discipline and effectiveness of their organizations.

It is believed that the prompt action of Col. Cummings in causing his men to take the offensive averted a night attack on San Mateo, the repelling of which might have resulted in casualties without administering a more signal defeat to the enemy. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH R. McANDREWES,
1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant, 22d Inf., U. S. V., A. A. G.
Official:
W. R. MOLINARD, 1st Lieut. and Battalion Adjutant,
42d Inf., U. S. V., Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brigadier General Randell, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Howard R. Hikok, 9th Cav., Aid, will proceed to Nome, Alaska, on public business, and return to Fort St. Michael. (Sept. 23, D. Alaska.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Inspector General, Department of the Columbia, on completion of his inspection of Boise Barracks, Idaho, will return to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to complete his inspection of Department Headquarters, then to proceed to Headquarters Department of California, San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 6, D. Columbia.)

Lieut. Col. Russell B. Harrison, Inspector General, U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Dec. 1, 1900, his services being no longer required. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Fort Stevens, Ore., and investigate the water supply at that post, and return to Vancouver Barracks, Washington. (Nov. 1, D. Columbia.)

Capt. George C. Barnhardt, A. Q. M., U. S. V., (recently appointed from 1st lieutenant, 6th Cav.), will report in person to the commanding general of the United States forces in China for duty. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, A. Q. M. (recently appointed from 1st lieutenant, 5th Cav.), will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for assignment to duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Meade, to relieve Capt. Harry L. Pettus, A. Q. M., of those duties. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. H. B. Chamberlin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Santa Clara, Cuba, for station. (Nov. 9, D. Cuba.)

Major William J. White, Q. M., U. S. V., U. S. V., will proceed from New Orleans, La., to Brownsville National Cemetery, Fort Brown, Tex., on business pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. and return to his proper station. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David S. Stanley, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City for assignment to duty temporarily as quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence on the transport Sedgwick. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Q. M. Sergt. Charles Hubbard, Cienfuegos, Cuba, will be sent to Fort Ontario, N. Y., for duty, to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Peter N. Merzic, who will be sent to Havana, Cuba. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Kensey J. Hampton, A. Q. M., U. S. V., now at Winchester, Ky., on leave, will proceed to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty in connection with the care and shipment of animals from that place, and upon the completion of this duty will proceed on the transport Kintuck to Manila for duty. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Com. Sergt. John Meisterman, U. S. A., having been tried by a G. C. M. at Fort Davis, Alaska, and found guilty of being drunk on duty, of refusing to obey an order from his superior officer, and of using disrespectful and insulting language to his superior officer, was sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him." The sentence is approved. (S. O. Oct. 10, D. Alaska.)

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. John H. Duval, S. C., is further extended one month. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Par. 9, S. O. 223, Oct. 3, 1900, H. Q. A., relating to Com. Sergt. Loring A. Bond, Camp McKinley, Hawaiian Islands, is revoked. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. John D. Summerlin, now on furlough in Mount Olive, N. C., is relieved from further duty in the Division of Cuba, and upon expiration of his furlough will report to the C. O., Fort Strong, Mass., for duty. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Com. Sergt. Paul Eichinger from further duty at Matanzas, Cuba, to Ciego de Avila, Cuba. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. J. S. White, U. S. A., will proceed from San Francisco to his home, Manheim, Pa., for annulment of contract or orders. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

Leave until Nov. 30 is granted 1st Lieut. L. T. Hess, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

Leave until the 30th is granted A. A. Surg. C. F. deMer, U. S. A. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

Leave until Nov. 25 is granted Major Henry D. Thompson, surgeon, U. S. V. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. John C. Lewis, U. S. A., will proceed to his home, Georgetown, Ky., where he will report to the surgeon general, U. S. A., Washington, D. C., for annulment of contract on account of physical disability. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

A. A. Surg. Jonas S. White, U. S. A., having reported, will proceed.

A. H. Steward Francis Eble, Hospital Corps, now at Fort St. Michael, Alaska, will report to 1st Lieut. R. S. Offley, 7th Inf., for duty with detachment ordered to Unalaklik, Alaska. (Sept. 25, D. Alaska.)

A. A. Surg. H. W. Hatch will report to the C. O., Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty as post surgeon at that station. (Oct. 2, D. Alaska.)

Hosp. Steward Gabriel Cushman will be sent by the C. O., Camp Skagway, to Port Valdez, Alaska, to relieve Hosp. Steward Clinton F. Henderson, Hospital Corps, who will be sent to Camp Skagway for duty. (Oct. 9, D. Alaska.)

1st Lieut. Louis T. Hess, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., to the Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting return transportation to the Philippines Islands. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

A. Hosp. Steward Angus Peete, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for temporary duty, awaiting transportation to the Philippines Islands. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month is granted to 1st Lieut. T. C. Lyster, Medical Department, U. S. A. (Nov. 3, D. Cal.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Alexander N. Stark, assistant surgeon, is further extended to include Oct. 29, 1900. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Leave

Edgar A. Mearns, assistant surgeon, U. S. A. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

The following named acting assistant surgeons, U. S. Army, are relieved from duty in the Division of Cuba, and will proceed to the places hereininafter specified and report as indicated: Vincent Gomes, to Santiago, Cuba, for annulment of contract; Robert P. Cooke, to Boyce, Virginia, for annulment of contract; Daniel C. Cooney, to Washington, District of Columbia, for annulment of contract; Timothy F. Goulding, to Washington, District of Columbia, and report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for instructions. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. William E. Richards, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is changed to leave for three months on account of sickness. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

Par. 10, S. O. 258, Nov. 2, 1900, H. Q. A., is so amended as to direct Major Lawrence C. Carr, surgeon, U. S. V., upon his relief from duty in the Division of Cuba, to proceed via Havana, Cuba, to Washington, D. C. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. John S. Fogg, U. S. A., will proceed from Biddeford, Maine, to Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Rafael Echeverria, surgeon, U. S. V., is honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Nov. 20, 1900. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

A. Hosp. Steward Otto F. Frese and Privates James Gilbert, George Giroux and Christian Schollenberger, Hospital Corps, Fort Columbus, N. Y., will report to Major H. S. Kilbourne, Medical Superintendent Army Transport Service, Nov. 10, for duty on the transport Kilpatrick. (Nov. 9, D. E.)

Leave for 4 days is granted A. A. Surg. E. H. Porter, (Fort Hancock, Nov. 12.)

A. A. Surg. D. M. Roberts is detailed in charge of calisthenics, athletics and gymnastic exercises. (Fort Howard, Nov. 10.)

Major A. H. Appel, surgeon, is detailed medical officer. (Jackson Bks., Nov. 9.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted A. A. Surg. Elmer S. Tenney, U. S. A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Douglas, Utah. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted A. A. Surg. A. S. Pinto, U. S. A., is further extended ten days. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Willard S. H. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. V., is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 20, 1900, his services being no longer required. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major John Van R. Hoy, Surg., U. S. A., having arrived at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the commanding general, Dept. of the Lakes, for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. James H. Hepburn, U. S. A., from duty at the general hospital, Fort Bayard, New Mexico, to Fort Caswell, N. C., for duty, to relieve A. A. Surg. Erwin I. Shores, U. S. A., who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty with troops destined for service in the Philippine Islands. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles B. Byrne, Surg., U. S. A., from Porto Rico to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. Alva S. Pinto, U. S. A., from duty in Cuba, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, and will proceed from Omaha, Neb., to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty with troops en route to the Division of the Philippines, where he will report for duty. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major C. E. Kilbourne, paymaster, U. S. A., and Majors W. G. Gambrill, T. D. Keleher and H. R. Belknap, additional paymasters, U. S. V., will make such muster and other payments during the month of November, 1900, as may be assigned to them by the chief paymaster of the department. (Nov. 1, D. C.)

Major W. F. Tucker, Chief Paymaster of the Department, now at Fort Davis, Nome, Alaska, will pay the troops at that station for the month of September. (Sept. 26, D. Alaska.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of Par. 1, S. O. 263, Nov. 8, 1900, H. Q. A., as relates to Ordnance Sergeant George F. W. Miller, U. S. A., is amended to read, "Sergt. George F. W. Miller, ordnance detachment." (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles B. Wheeler, O. D., U. S. A., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., on official business, for the purpose of examining the condition of the ordnance material at that place and of estimating the amount of funds necessary for its proper preservation. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. A. K. ARNOLD.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook, 1st Cav., is extended two months. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

2D CAVALRY—COL. H. E. NOYES.

Leave for two months is granted to 1st Lieut. W. J. Glasgow, 2d Cav., to take effect about Dec. 12, 1900. (Nov. 9, D. Cuba.)

4TH CAVALRY—COL. C. C. C. CARR.

Capt. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from Nov. 14, 1900, is announced. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. W. A. RAFFERTY.

Major Charles L. Cooper, 5th Cav., accompanied by Veterinarian, 2d Class, John Tempany, 9th Cav., will proceed at once from Fort Douglas, Utah, via Denver, to Kuhn's Crossing, Col., thence to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thence return to Salt Lake City, Utah, for inspection of horses. (Nov. 5, D. Colo.)

Capt. Clay Platt, 5th Cav., has been promoted sergeant.

Capt. M. Carey, 5th Cav., has been promoted to sergeant.

7TH CAVALRY—COL. T. A. BALDWIN.

The leave granted to 2d Lieut. C. R. Doy, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (Nov. 9, D. Cuba.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month is granted to 1st Lieut. C. H. Conrad, Jr., 7th Cav., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Nov. 9, D. Cuba.)

Leave for two months is granted to 2d Lieut. L. W. Oliver, 7th Cav., to take effect when his services can be spared. (Nov. 9, D. Cuba.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. S. M. WHITSIDE.

Capt. Guy Carleton, 10th Cav., and William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., were detailed as members of the G. C. M. at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., vice Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., and Major Almon L. Varney, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., relieved. (Nov. 6, D. T.)

Capt. Percy E. Tripp, 10th Cav., having been relieved as adjutant of the regiment and assigned to Troop F., will upon his discharge from the U. S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., proceed to join his troop at Fort McIntosh, Texas. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. W. F. RANDOLPH.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 25, 1900, is granted 1st Lieut. William M. Crukshank, 1st Art. (Nov. 7, D. T.)

1st Lieut. John T. Martin, 1st Art., is appointed Q. M. and Commissary. (Jackson Bks., Nov. 9, 1900.)

2d Lieut. E. J. Wallace, 1st Art., is detailed exchange officer. (Sullivans Island, Nov. 9.)

3d Art. N. 1st Art., temporarily at Fort Morgan, Ala., will return to its permanent station at Key West Barracks, Fla.; the arrangements for the movement to be made so that the battery shall leave Mobile for Key West on Dec. 1. (Nov. 12, D. E.)

Major R. P. Strong, 1st Art., is placed in charge of all practical instruction at post. (Sullivans Island, Nov. 12, 1900.)

Major R. P. Strong, 1st Art., is placed in charge of all practical instruction at post. (Sullivans Island, Nov. 12, 1900.)

Q. M. Sergt. Thos. Mallou, 1st Art., is detailed school teacher. (Fort Dade, Nov. 8.)

2D ARTILLERY—COL. W. L. HASKIN.

The following transfers are made in the 2d Art.: 1st Lieut. LeRoy S. Lyon, from Light Bat. A to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, from Bat. C to Light Bat. A. The officers named will proceed to join the batteries to which they are transferred. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Herman C. Schumm, 2d Art., is further extended ten days on account of sickness. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. John R. Myrick, 2d Art., having reported, is assigned to station at Washington Barracks, D. C. (Nov. 16, D. E.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. J. B. RAWLES.

Capt. Sebres Smith, 3d Art., to report in person to Brig. Gen. Alfred E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A., president of the Army retiring board, at the War Department, for examination. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Ingalls, 3d Art., will proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for temporary duty at that post pertaining to the publication of the handbook of artillery. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. F. L. GUENTHER.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect about Nov. 20, is granted Col. F. L. Guenther, 4th Art. (Nov. 12, D. E.)

The following promotion and appointment was on Nov. 8 made in Bat. O, 4th Art. Corp. August Piassek to be sergeant, vice Hodges, discharged; Mechanic Frank Drzewieki to be corporal, vice Piassek, promoted.

Capt. A. Piassek, O, 4th Art., has been promoted sergeant.

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. J. L. RODGERS.

Major Anthony W. Vodges, 5th Art., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Nov. 9, D. E.)

The following transfers are made in the 5th Art.: Capt. John McClellan, from Bat. L to Bat. G; Capt. Henry A. Reed, from Bat. G to Bat. L. The officers named will remain at their present stations until the change of station about to be made by the batteries to which they are transferred is effected, when they will proceed to join those batteries. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

Upon the arrival of Bats. E and G, 5th Art., in New York from Porto Rico they will take station as follows: Bat. E, Fort Hancock, Bat. G, Fort Wadsworth. (Nov. 10, D. E.)

2d Lieut. Harrison Hall, 5th Art., will proceed on the transport Sherman, to sail Nov. 1, to join his battery. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

Capt. M. Driscoll, L, Bat. F, 5th Art., has been promoted to sergeant.

Recent changes of stations ordered in the 5th Art. are Bats. L and O from Dept. of the East to San Juan, Porto Rico; Bat. E to Fort Hancock, N. J., and Bat. G to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Sergt. H. Deehan, C, 5th Art., and a detachment of 14 men will proceed to Buffalo and report to Capt. B. C. Harris, 9th Inf., to assist in mounting guns to be exhibited at the Pan American Exposition in 1901. (Fort Hamilton, Nov. 10.)

2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, 5th Art., is detailed Adj't., Rec. and Range Officer. (Fort Hancock, Nov. 12.)

Capt. F. A. Cassidy, B, 5th Art., has been promoted sergeant.

Sergt. E. B. Wharton, M, 5th Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Fort Wadsworth, Nov. 13.)

Lieut. Col. John L. Tieron, 5th Art., having reported, is assigned to station at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. (Nov. 16, D. E.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. T. MC CREA.

Capt. L. A. Haynes, 6th Art., is detailed as counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Monroe, Nov. 11.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. H. C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. J. V. White, 7th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 7.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. A. A. HARBACH.

2d Lieut. William Swift Martin (now serving as private, Troop M, 1st Cav.), with rank from Oct. 11, 1900, is assigned to the 1st U. S. Inf. He will be assigned by his regimental commander to a company of the 1st U. S. Inf. serving in the Division of the Philippines, and will join that company. (Nov. 10, H. Q. A.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. R. H. HALL.

Capt. Silas A. Wolf, 4th Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty in Philadelphia, Penn., and will take station at Newark, N. J., and relieve Capt. William P. Van Ness, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art., from recruiting duty in that city. Lieut. Brady will rejoin his proper recruiting station. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

7TH INFANTRY—COL. L. WHEATON.

1st Lieut. R. S. Offley, 7th Inf., will proceed, with forty enlisted men of his company and one Acting Hospital Steward, U. S. A., from Fort St. Michael to Unalaklik, Alaska, and establish camp for the work of constructing telegraph line between that point and Kaitag on the Yukon river. (Sept. 26, D. Alaska.)

9TH INFANTRY—COL. C. F. ROBE.

Sick leave for one month with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., now at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY—COL. E. P. EWERS.

The sick leave for one month granted to Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 2, D. Cal.)

1st Lieut. George C. Saffrarr, 10th Inf., is detailed as additional member of the G. C. M. at Fort Thomas, Ky. (Nov. 6, D. L.)

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. George D. Jarrett, 10th Inf., in telegraph orders, dated Sept. 6, 1900, is confirmed, and is still further extended four days. (Nov. 6, D. Cuba.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. I. D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 20, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Laurence Halstead, 11th Inf. (Nov. 12, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Robert Field, 14th Inf. (now on leave at San Francisco, Cal.), will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, U. S. A., commanding the Dept. of the Lakes, for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

13TH INFANTRY—COL. W. H. BISBEE.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Albert R. Dillingham, 13th Inf. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. E. MOALE.

Capt. H. A. Smith, 15th Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty awaiting transportation to join his company in the Philippines. (Nov. 1, D. Cal.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. C. C. HOOD.

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Walter A. Thurston, 16th Inf., is further extended one month. (Nov. 9, H. Q. A.)

18TH INFANTRY—COL. S. SNYDER.

The retirement from active service by the President, Nov. 13, 1900, of Lieut. Col. William H. Boyle, 19th U. S. Inf., by operation of law, is announced. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

The present sick leave of Capt. Edward T. Winston, 19th Inf., is extended one month on account of sickness. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

34TH INFANTRY—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Capt. Robert Calverley, 34th Inf., is on account of physical disability honorably discharged from the service of the U. S., to take effect Nov. 15, 1900. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

35TH INFANTRY—COL. E. T. C. RICHMOND.

Capt. Robert G. Wood, 35th Inf., is relieved from duty at post and will report to Col. McCrea, 6th Art., on the Kilpatrick. (Fort Slocum, Nov. 6.)

43D INFANTRY—COL. A. MURRAY.

S. O. 28, Nov. 2, 1900, from this office, discharging Capt. William C. Dow, 43d Inf., U. S. V., on account of physical disability, to take effect Dec. 1, 1900, is amended to take effect Dec. 31, 1900. (Nov. 14, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of medical officers will convene at San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 3, to examine and report upon the present physical condition of Capt. John A. Lockwood, 4th Cav. Detail—Col. William H. Forwood, Asst. Surg. General; Major Robert J. Gibson, Surg.; A. A. Surg. W. H. Winterberg. (Oct. 31, D. Cal.)

ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT.

Electrician Sgt. Edward Gottlieb (appointed Nov. 9, 1900, from 1st class private, Co. D, Bat. of Engs.), now at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Fort Columbia, Wash., for duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sgt. John H. Vaterlaus (appointed Nov. 9, 1900, from private, Bat. H, 5th Art.), will be sent to Fort Miley, Point Lobos, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sgt. Edward Collins (appointed Nov. 9, 1900, from private, Bat. F, 5th Art.), will be sent to Fort Rosecrans, San Diego, Cal., for duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sgt. Edward De Leon (appointed Nov. 9, 1900, from private, Bat. N, 1st Art.), will be sent to Fort De Soto, Fla., for duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

Electrician Sgt. Ernest Dieckhoff will be sent to the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for duty. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The resignation of Cadet Edward E. Miller, 4th Class, U. S. Military Academy, has been accepted by the Acting Secretary of War, to take effect December 12, 1900. (Nov. 13, H. Q. A.)

VARIOUS ARMY ITEMS.

The following-named medical officers are detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Pan-American Medical Congress to meet in the City of Havana, Cuba, Dec. 26 to 29, 1900: Major Valery Havard, Surg., U. S. A.; Major William C. Gorgas, Surg., U. S. A.; Major Jefferson R. Kean, Surg., U. S. V. (Nov. 12, H. Q. A.)

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of stations of the Army from our issue of this week. The only changes made since the table appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Nov. 10 are the following, which are noted in orders published in this issue.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1872.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

THE DAY OF COMPROMISE HAS PASSED.

There is a striking analogy between the experiences of England during its contest with the Boers and our own experiences during the war with Spain and its continuation in the Philippines. The story our own recent annals have made so familiar to us has been repeated so far as concerns political and newspaper criticism of the conduct of the war, and similar virulent assaults upon the party in power because it would not, or could not, conform its policy to the demands of philanthropic idealism. Criticism of war management has culminated in England, as it did here, in a final yielding to the popular demand for a victim, and the victim in both countries has been the same, the head of the Department of War.

The English are somewhat more ponderous and slow of motion than we, and Lord Lansdowne's day of reckoning has been postponed longer than was the execution of Secretary Alger. But gone he is at last, in spite of the Premier's efforts to protect him. Indeed, it is because Lord Salisbury was too proud to yield to popular clamor that Lord Lansdowne held office so long as he did. He would have continued as War Secretary had not the Sovereign intervened and overruled Lord Salisbury in this matter. Queen Victoria has had too large an experience in affairs of State not to understand how useless it is to defend any man who has incurred popular disapproval, be he guilty or innocent.

And yet it is the system which is the chief culprit in this case, as it has been in our country, where the conditions prevailing in England under a Parliamentary government substantially reproduce themselves. Parliament would not give the Army what it required, and when the hour of need came the country was without the preparation which expert opinion had agreed in asking for in advance.

"Lord Wolseley tells us," says the "Army and Navy Gazette," "that he pointed out in the clearest and strongest language the crying needs of the Service; numbers insufficient, guns obsolete, storehouses half empty—all those terrible deficiencies that were soon to bring us within an ace of crushing disaster. His answer was always the same: 'Quite so; but where is the money to come from?' No government, not even the last, with an overwhelming majority, dared ask for the funds which the specialist deemed essential to make the country safer, even where the Government perfectly agreed. This is the pass to which party politics has brought us, and will again, unless a remedy is applied."

What a familiar sound this has, and how nearly what follows fits our own case: "We want the stuff, the substance, the men, the material; these are the essentials of a fighting force, offensive or defensive, and compared to their provision by Government impelled and controlled by the national will, War Office reorganization falls into the second place."

Will Congress give us these, or will it continue to listen to the complaints against the evils of war, the dangers of militarism, the menace to our liberties from a standing army, which come from those who imagine that they can prevent war by a cruel disregard of the necessities of those it compels, in spite of themselves, to make war? We cannot answer for Congress, but there should certainly be no compromise with this class of complainers in the War Department. For this reason, if for no other, we hope that the Lieutenant General Commanding will reconsider his purpose, if he has any, of again urging his plan for providing for an army in the ratio of one soldier to each one thousand citizens. This will produce a force of only 76,000, and whether this is sufficient or not must be determined by other methods than those of arithmetical proportion.

It is not difficult to ascertain what force we need in the Philippines by consulting the officers in command there; there is no mystery as to the necessities of our artillery, and experience should certainly show what we require for our home garrisons, including Porto Rico, and for a reserve such as every properly organized army requires. It will be easily seen that the figures will mount up much beyond the 76,000; will indeed pass the limit of 100,000 men, which is an insignificant force as compared with our actual requirements, not those of to-day alone, but such as are continuous in a country whose interests are so wide and varied.

Our military needs are at last recognized by intelligent civilians in all parties, and if the present Congress has not heard the voice which thunders over the plains and echoes among the mountains of our great country, declaring its disapproval of the demagogic cry of hostility to the Army, the War Department should bring it home to the halls of legislation by its emphatic and uncompromising demand for what it knows our necessities require.

It was with extreme regret that we witnessed the attempt made during the election to turn the edge of criticism by apologizing for the Army. It was in the nature of the excuse for indiscretion advanced by the servant maid in Captain Marryat's story of "Midshipman Easy": "If you please, ma'am, it was such a little one." One soldier is as offensive in the eyes of the

class it was sought to conciliate as a million. The War Department can never hope to shape its plans to accommodate its critics, and should plant itself boldly upon a frank and convincing statement of the obvious fact that the policies the country has been forced to adopt demand that we should hereafter make proper preparation for war.

The necessity for foreign service is a sufficient answer to the Ham-Lewis theories that we can depend upon the temporary and uncertain service of Volunteers, except as Regulars are Volunteers, in the long continued strain of military defense among an alien people such as we must unquestionably provide for. We should face our future boldly and with confidence, remembering with Henry V. that "what fates impose that men must needs abide."

As our soldiers should not be compelled to long endure the strain of tropical service and the hardship of indefinite absence from home, a system of reliefs must be provided for the Philippines. This should be taken into account in estimating the force to be called for. When we deduct from our total the force imperatively required for garrisoning our sea-coast forts, taking proper care of the expensive armaments we are gathering there, and providing for other imperative needs of the artillery, and further subtract the sum of necessary garrison details, and the reserve force we speak of, we shall have a very slim outfit for the present needs of the Philippines with 100,000 men. We shall need that number to meet the requirements of these islands even in time of such peace as we shall have there, and to provide a proper force for home duty. A total of 76,000 men is wholly insufficient under any circumstances, and peculiarly so under present conditions. We have tried the plan of compromising and conciliation with the ogre of Congressional disapproval of military measures. Suppose we now face it boldly and see what the result will be. Perhaps it will yield as readily to the argument of necessity as the country has in its answer to the demagogic outcry against the Army.

ADMIRAL CROWNINSHIELD'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, U. S. N., shows very clearly how imperative is the need for an increase of the personnel of our Navy so that it may go hand in hand with the increase in the number of vessels. The Bureau urges the Department to adopt a system, which has been found satisfactory in foreign administration, of requesting Congress in authorizing an increase of vessels to authorize at the same time an increase in the navy list corresponding exactly with the officers and men required to man the new vessels. The following two examples—England, whose program is annual, and Germany, whose program covers a period of sixteen years—will illustrate. Corresponding to the program of new construction which England proposes to lay down this year, an increase of 4,240 in the naval personnel was voted. The new German naval bill practically doubles the present fleet in 1916 by providing for a certain number of ships to be constructed each year. This increase in materiel necessitates a corresponding increase in personnel, which has been provided for by a total increase at the end of twenty years of 35,551 officers and men. This total is to be attained by an annual increase of 89 officers and 1,687 men.

In further reference to this important subject, Admiral Crowninshield says in part: "The needs for officers have grown more urgent with the increased demands of the past year. The Bureau can point directly to the many respects in which the service is being harmed by lack of officers. The course at the Naval Academy is suffering for dearth of officers. Every bureau and office in the Navy Department is short of officers to do necessary work. It careful supervision of drills is unavoidably to be neglected, if we are compelled to use in certain instances old types of ordnance, machinery or equipment through lack of officers to give the necessary technical supervision in the bureaus, the service will soon fall behind in its struggle, first, for leadership, and then for equality with other services. The disability of the sea-going corps of officers has greatly increased since the Spanish war. Having failed to provide enough officers to do the Navy's work, we are overworking those who are supplied. Many of those now in service are being broken down under the strain. Through not having more officers many of the best that we now have are being lost."

The effects of the clause in the last naval appropriation bill which authorized the employment of retired officers should be limited at once by the immediate repeal of the law. The authority vested by Congress in the Secretary of the Navy to employ officers on the retired list, means, in a word, that those who are admittedly either incapacitated for duty or entitled to further exemption from duty may be employed to bolster up a navy list staggering under a weight of duties entirely disproportionate to its numbers. To go on the retired list today means that an officer may be ordered to duty as before, but that he may no longer advance grade by grade with his brothers doing the same duty, on the active list. The retired list, which was intended to be a relief for disability incurred in the Government service or a reward for long and faithful service, becomes a hardship or punishment if the law be executed, and since all in the Navy are approaching the retired list the blow is felt by the Navy as a whole.

There have been fewer officers on the active list of the Navy during the past year than before the passage of the personnel act. For that act, while it authorized an

increase, failed to provide means for effecting the increase. It thus results, that the waste having increased, there are 131 vacancies on the navy list at a time when vacancies can least be afforded. The Bureau urges below a largely increased navy list, but in order to furnish an adequate supply for this increased navy list, appointments to the Naval Academy for the next ten years should be quite double what they are now. No increase in personnel can be effective without increasing appointments to the Naval Academy, and no such increase in Naval Academy appointment will be effective until at least four years after authorized, when the new appointments are first available for cruising duty.

"Under present circumstances any increase in personnel authorized by Congress should be made immediately available, for the officers and men are needed now to man the vessels already built and those under construction or authorized for which no crews have been provided. It has always been the policy of the Government to regard its regular establishment of the Navy and Army as a nucleus about which a larger establishment would be formed in case of war. The present establishment, however, can no longer be considered as an effective nucleus for such a purpose. It barely sufficed for the Spanish war, and were the fleet to be manned with full complements, as it would necessarily be if called upon to fight a first-class European power, the present personnel would form barely one-fourth of the total establishment.

"The Bureau requests that the Department, before submitting to Congress its estimates for new vessels, will call upon it for estimates to be submitted at the same time for an increase in officers and men to man the vessels now out of commission, new vessels, others now under construction or authorized, and the additional ones for which the Department may ask.

"The 100 warrant machinists authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1899, are an efficient and valuable branch. An increase in the number of this class is much needed. Of the 100, 99 are on cruising duty, and with the present demands for officers for engineering duty, it will be impossible to give them shore duty. Engineering duty afloat is now being performed by these 99 warrant machinists, by 25 officers who have always been of the line, and by 32 officers of the former Engineers Corps, making 156 officers performing engineering duty afloat, which, in addition to the 35 performing engineering duty on shore, makes 191 officers performing engineering duty, a number somewhat greater than the total of commissioned officers of the old Engineer Corps. Of the total of 66 officers of the former Engineer Corps available for engineering duty only, over half were performing shore duty on Oct. 1. It would seem that for the present, further details for engineering duty afloat will have to be made by details from this class. The junior line officers on board cruising ships are detailed for duty for instruction in the engine room.

"While the Bureau hopes that Congress will authorize the reward of gallant and conspicuous conduct by other measures than those established by existing law, it considers it its duty to place itself on record as again inviting the Department's attention to the discouraging condition in which distinguished officers of the Navy have been left by not receiving any form of recognition for their heroic services during the war with Spain. Most of those who failed to secure such recognition owe the loss to the unfortunate public controversy which followed upon the President's recommendation that certain officers should be promoted. It is needless to say that the Navy had no part in this controversy.

"The Bureau does not urge consideration for the individual as a reason for giving reward. It is simply that the Navy may be honored in having its distinguished officers honored. Foreign governments recognize completely that reward should follow promptly and as a matter of course, close upon the information of a gallant deed. Yet our officers' warmest encomiums of those under them have so far failed to bring recognition to any except those who shared in the victory at Manila and three who served elsewhere in the war."

Admiral Crowninshield's report shows that the present demand for naval vessels exceeds the supply. We have no longer any Mediterranean squadron, but the deficiency is in some measure supplied by the vessels passing to and from route to or from the east. The only loss of materiel we have sustained on the Asiatic station was when the Charleston ran on an uncharted reef. Owing to the discrepancies between charted and actual positions it is fortunate that we have not had more accidents.

Attendance at local celebrations has seriously interfered with the drills on the Atlantic station.

Over 800 naval commissions have been issued during the past fiscal year. There have been 24 resignations, including 16 naval cadets, 51 retirements, 38 deaths and two dismissals.

There has been a great improvement in the transportation of enlisted men. For transcontinental transportation, coupon books are issued, thus avoiding the use of cash with its attendant temptations.

Instruction in target practice on the Amphitrite has resulted in such marked improvement, that is proposed to establish an advanced course for those who excel.

The total quota of the enlisted force allowed by law must shortly be increased by at least 5,000 men, and the Bureau commands to the Department its recommendation that hereafter in requesting authority to build ships Congress be requested to authorize the complement for these vessels to be immediately available upon the passage of the act.

The training system for landsmen has added greatly to the facility and economy with which the complements of the vessels of the Asiatic Station have been kept as nearly full as practicable.

The Bureau is of the fixed belief that practically every battleship and armored cruiser in our Small Navy is needed in full commission. There is useful and necessary duty for every one of them. No increase in the reserve system is expected. Were our Navy larger in comparison with our needs, motives of economy might make it wise to lay up vessels in reserve. Under present conditions, however, only those should be laid up in reserve which would otherwise have to go entirely out of commission.

The Bureau desires to put on record its appreciation of the assistance rendered it, the Department, and the service during the past year by the United States Naval Institute.

Other references to recommendations and statements contained in this excellent report will be found in paragraphs appearing elsewhere.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Frank W. Hackett.
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig.-Gen. Chas. Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at the Navy Department.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief, ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At Navy Yard, League Island, Penn.
BANCROFT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. At Key West. Address Key West.
KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. William M. Folger. At Navy Yard, New York, N. Y. Following is the winter cruise of the North Atlantic Squadron: Arrive Pensacola Dec. 30, leave Jan. 21; arrive Gulf of Florida Jan. 26, leave Feb. 9; arrive Galveston Feb. 11, leave Feb. 18; arrive Pensacola Feb. 20, leave March 6; arrive Havana March 9, leave March 14; arrive Guantanamo March 21, leave March 28; arrive Culebra March 30, leave April 25; arrive Hampton Roads May 5.
INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., in reserve. Address Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At Navy Yard, New York.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Capt. Hayton for Port Paita Mole Nov. 14. Address care Post Office, New York, N. Y.
TEXAS, Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. At Norfolk. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered out of commission.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. C. K. Curtis. At Key West en route to Port Padre, Cuba. Address care Navy Department.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding.
CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Left Rio for Montevideo Nov. 4. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
ATLANTA, Comdr. Edwin C. Pendleton. Arrived St. Thomas Nov. 13. Itinerary as follows: Arrive St. Thomas Nov. 14, leave Nov. 17; arrive Barbados Nov. 19, leave Nov. 20; arrive Pernambuco Nov. 22. Will proceed to South Atlantic Station. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
PACIFIC STATION.
Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Philip H. Cooper. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care of Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
ABARENDIA (Collier), Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. At Apia, Samoa. Address Fago Pago, Samoa.
PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. At San Diego, Cal.
RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. At San Francisco, Cal.
WHEELING, Comdr. A. R. Couden. In Alaskan waters. To proceed to Bremerton. Address Bremerton, Wash.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear-Admiral George C. Remey, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear-Admiral Louis Kempff, Senior Squadron Commander. The following vessels on the Asiatic Station should be addressed at Yokohama, Japan, care of the U. S. Consul General: MONADNOCK, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, Oregon, Princeton, Castine, Nashville, Brooklyn. All other vessels on the station should be addressed "Care Senior Squadron Commander, U. S. Naval Force, Asiatic Station, Manila, P. I."
BROOKLYN (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Left Shanghai Oct. 28 for Cavite. Will proceed to Manila. Address mail care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.
ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. Left Singapore for Manila Nov. 14.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila.
BRUTUS, At Cavite. Comdr. E. S. Prime to command.
CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. Left Sydney, Australia, for Brisbane Nov. 13.
CELTIC, Comdr. Charles T. Forse. At Cavite.
CONCORD, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby. At Cavite, P. I.
CULGOA, Lieut.-Comdr. John C. Fremont. Arrived Cavite Nov. 3.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Ordered to Manila.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut.-Comdr. Wm. F. Halsey. At Manila.
GLACIER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Mertz. Left Sydney, Australia, for Brisbane Nov. 13.
HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Moore. Arrived Shanghai Oct. 14. Address Manilla, P. I.
IRIS, Ensign D. W. Knox. At Cavite.
ISLAND DE CUBA, Comdr. Perry Garst. At Manila.
ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleecker. At Manilla.
KENTUCKY, Capt. Colby M. Chester. Arrived Algiers Nov. 12 en route to Manilla. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Canton.
MANILA, Comdr. Thomas H. Stevens. Arrived Cavite Nov. 2.
MONADNOCK, Capt. Oscar W. Farenholt. At Manila. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.
MONOCACY, Comdr. Fred. M. Wise. At Taku, China. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. Returned to Hong Kong Nov. 8, as she was unable to reach Canton as expected. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul General.
NANSHAN, Ensign E. E. Ridgely. At Manila.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. At Nagasaki. Address Yokohama, Japan, care U. S. Consul.
NEWARK (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Cavite. Address Manila, P. I.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. James G. Green. Arrived Chefoo Nov. 14. Address care U. S. Consul, Yokohama, Japan.
OREGON, Capt. George F. F. Wilde. At Woosung. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.
PETREL, Lieut.-Comdr. Jesse M. Roper. At Manila.
PRINCETON, Comdr. Harry Knox. At Woosung, China. Address care U. S. Consul General, Yokohama, Japan.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Gibraltar Nov. 6. Will proceed to Asiatic Station. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary is as follows: Leave Gibraltar Nov. 18; arrive Manilla Nov. 23, leave Nov. 26; arrive Port Said Dec. 1, leave Dec. 3; arrive Suez Dec. 4, leave Dec. 4; arrive Aden Dec. 11, leave Dec. 14; arrive Bombay Dec. 22, leave Dec. 25; arrive Colombo Dec. 30, leave Jan. 2; arrive Singapore Jan. 9, leave Jan. 13; arrive Manilla Jan. 20.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. Left Boston Nov. 8 for Gibraltar en route to the Asiatic Station. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.
YOSEMITE, Comdr. Seaton Schroeder. At Guam. Address Island of Guam, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. F. Hanford to command per Solace Nov. 1.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel), Ensign Lyman A. Cotten. At Hong Kong. Will be docked.

TORPEDO BOATS.

CUSHING, Lieut. R. S. Douglas. At Navy Yard, New York.
DUPONT, Lieut. G. R. Evans. At Navy Yard, New York.
ERICSSON, Lieut. A. H. Davis. At Navy Yard, New York.

FARRAGUT, Lieut.-Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Sanalito, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.
FOOTE, Lieut. Arthur B. Hoff. At Navy Yard, New York.
GWIN, Lieut. A. H. Robertson. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
HOLLAND, Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis. Address Annapolis, Md.
MORRIS, Ensign Zeno E. Briggs. Newport, R. I.
PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Navy Yard, New York.
RODGERS, Lieut. Gregory C. Davison. At Navy Yard, New York.
TALBOT, Lieut. John S. Dodridge. At Navy Yard, New York. Address there.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. Jay H. Sypher. At Annapolis, Md. Address Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. Left Boston Nov. 14 for Tompkinsville. Address Tompkinsville, N. Y.
DOLPHIN, Lieut.-Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut.-Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Newport. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut.-Comdr. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
MAYFLOWER, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At San Juan. Address San Juan, P. R.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie, Pa. Address Erie, Pa.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Is towing Monongahela to Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

PRALIE, Comdr. William Swift. Arrived Havre Nov. 14. Address care Navy Department.

SANDOVAL, Lieut. Wiley R. M. Field. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. At Cavite. Address mail to Manila, P. I.

SOLACE, Comdr. H. Winslow. Left San Francisco Nov. 2 for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

SYLPH, Lieut. William K. Gise. At Annapolis, Md. Will return to Washington. Address Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. Arrived Port Royal Nov. 12. Address Port Royal, S. C.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ANNAPOLIS, Lieut. Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Will be assigned to service on Asiatic Station.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left Cavite Nov. 12 for Hong Kong. Address mail care of Navy Department.

FROLIC, Lieut.-Comdr. J. M. Helm. Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Ordered out of commission about November 24.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Comdr. Chas. W. Bartlett. At Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H. To sail for Manila about Nov. 20.

UNCAS, Chief Btsn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan, P. R.

WOMPATUCK, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At Navy Yard, New York.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. William H. Whiting. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. H. C. Taylor. Navy Yard, New York.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. A. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner. Washington, D. C.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Arrived San Diego Nov. 9, leave Nov. 13; arrive Hilo, H. I., Dec. 2, leave Dec. 7; arrive Lahaina, H. I., Dec. 12, leave Dec. 20; arrive Honolulu Dec. 24, leave Jan. 9; arrive San Diego, Cal., Feb. 8, leave Feb. 22; arrive San Pedro Feb. 25, leave March 1; arrive Santa Barbara March 4, leave March 9; arrive Monterey March 11, leave March 14; arrive San Francisco March 15. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BUFFALO, Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Ordered to Cavite via Trinidad and Cape of Good Hope.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunker. Newport, R. I.

DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. Arrived Biscay Nov. 14. Due at Malta Nov. 16, leave Nov. 21; arrive Corfu Nov. 23, leave Dec. 3; arrive Piraeus Dec. 5, leave Dec. 12; arrive Smyrna Dec. 13, leave Dec. 18; arrive Alexandria Dec. 21, leave Dec. 23; arrive Naples Jan. 3, 1901, leave Jan. 10; arrive Leghorn Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Ville Franche Jan. 18, leave Jan. 23; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 29, leave Feb. 2; arrive Tangier Feb. 2, leave Feb. 4; arrive Funchal Feb. 9, leave Feb. 11; arrive Barbados March 1, leave March 6; arrive St. Lucia March 7, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 20; arrive New York April 1. Address all mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and add foreign postage.

ESSEX, Comdr. Richard G. Davenport. Left Funchal Oct. 31 for Porto Rico. Will arrive Hampton Roads Dec. 8. Address mail until Nov. 26 in care of U. S. Dispatch Agent, Post Office, New York. After Nov. 26 address mail to Hampton Roads, Va.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John H. Hawley. On a cruise in accordance with following itinerary: Left Madeira October 31 for Santa Lucia. Due at Santa Lucia Nov. 17, leave Nov. 19; arrive Trinidad Nov. 21, leave Dec. 12; arrive Barbados Dec. 14, leave Dec. 16; arrive Porto Rico Dec. 20, leave Dec. 22; arrive Havana Dec. 30. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Trinidad.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Funchal for Barbados Oct. 29. Address Barbados, W. I.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Albion V. Wadhams. Left Fort Monroe for Tompkinsville Nov. 15. Address Navy Yard, New York.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

TOPEKA, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. Arrived Villefranche Nov. 15, as reported by cable to the Army and Navy Journal. Due at Genoa Nov. 21, leave Nov. 26; arrive Leghorn Nov. 27, leave Dec. 1; arrive Naples Dec. 5, leave Dec. 14; arrive Algiers Dec. 20, leave Dec. 27; arrive Tangier Jan. 1, leave Jan. 5; arrive Funchal Jan. 12, leave Jan. 17; arrive Barbados Feb. 1, leave Feb. 7; arrive St. Lucia Feb. 8, leave Feb. 12; arrive St. Kitts Feb. 15, leave Feb. 22; arrive Santa Cruz Feb. 24, leave March 3; arrive San Juan March 4, leave March 16; arrive Guantanamo Bay March 22, leave April 1; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., April 12. Address mail care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Lieut.-Comdr. Edward M. Hughes. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. At dock foot of East 28th street, New York City.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. At Philadelphia, Pa. Address 16 N. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NOV. 9.—Lieut. W. S. Montgomery, detached Vermont. Nov. 14, and to duty on St. Marys.

Lieut. C. E. England, detached Constellation; to home and wait orders.

Med. Dir. C. H. White, retired from Nov. 19, 1900 (Sec. 144 R. S., Sec. II N. P. A.).

P. Aast. Surg. R. S. Blakeman, detached Pensacola and to Mare Island Hospital for treatment.

Ch. Btsn. Wm. Manning (retired), detached Navy Yard, New York, and to duty on Vermont.

Btsn. J. W. Angus, detached Wabash and to Navy Yard, New York, for duty in equipment department.

Btsn. J. J. Holden, detached Norfolk Yard and to duty on Franklin.

Capt. B. D. Pender, to duty on Vermont.

Paym. Clk. J. B. Horton, appointment on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. Jno. Irwin, Jr. revoked (Buffalo).

NOV. 10.—Capt. W. M. Folger, to duty as chief of staff to commander in chief, North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, detached New York and report to commander in chief for duty.

Lieut. C. England, to duty on Piscataqua as executive and navigating officer, Nov. 19.

Ch. Btsn. J. J. Klini, detached Franklin and to Washington.

Btsn. P. Mullen, detached New York when out of commission and to Vermont.

Btsn. T. Savage, retired, to duty on Wabash, Nov. 14.

Btsn. P. Johnson, retired, to duty on Franklin, Nov. 14.

Gun. G. P. Brady, detached New York when out of commission and to Torpedo Station for instruction.

War. Mach. T. O'Donnell, detached New York when out of commission and to Richmond.

War. Mach. J. Dexter, detached New York when out of commission and to Vermont.

War. Mach. J. J. Duffy, detached New York when out of commission and to Vermont.

P. Clerk D. F. Kronacher, appointed on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. A. F. Huntington (Buffalo).

P. Clerk Orlo. S. Goff, appointed on nomination of P. Asst. Paym. W. V. H. Ross (Monterey).

P. Clerk J. E. Colcord, appointed on nomination of P. Insp. Jos. Foster (Kearsarge).

P. Clerk R. J. Little, appointed on nomination of Paym. A. Dent (Massachusetts).

Lieut. F. D. Karns, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900 (Massachusetts).

NOV. 11.—Sunday.

Nov. 12.—Asst. Surg. C. S. Butler, to duty on Independence.

Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie, to duty at New York, Nov. 15, in connection with repairs to the New York.

Lieut. W. C. Davidson, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900 (Torpedo Station).

Lieut. J. J. Raby, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900 (Naval Academy).

Lieut. F. H. Brumby, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900 (Naval Academy).

Lieut. R. Z. Johnston, Jr., commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900 (Naval Academy).

Btsn. J. D. Walsh, warranted boatswain from Aug. 23, 1899 (Monongahela).

Btsn. A. R. Rettig, warranted boatswain from Sept. 1, 1898 (Monadnock).

Capt. T. W. Richards, warranted carpenter from Dec. 12, 1898 (Kearsarge).

War. Mach. C. H. Casey, warranted from Aug. 23, 1899 (Franklin).

Ensign E. T. Fitzgerald, assigned to duty on Kearsarge as watch and division officer. Order commander in chief, Nov. 8.

NOV. 13.—Capt. F. Curtis, to home and sick leave three months.

Lieut. Comdr. W. G. Cutler, to Mare Island Yard, November 27.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached Indiana; to Lancaster as navigator via Buffalo.

Lieut. F. W. Hourigan, detached Lancaster; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, duty as executive officer on Indiana.

Lieut. T. S. Wilson, duty charge engineering department on Indiana.

Lieut. J. F. Libby, duty charge engineering department on Annapolis.

Lieut. H. Laning, commissioned lieutenant (j. g.) from July 1, 1900.

Cadet H. W. Osterhaus, detached Kearsarge; to Annapolis as watch and division officer.

Cadet D. P. Mannix, detached Alabama; to Kearsarge.

Btsn. J. H. Brown (retired), to League Island Yard; equipment department.

Orders by Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Station.

Lieut. A. B. Hoff, also command Foote.

Lieut. G. C. Davison, also command Rodgers.

Cadet C. T. Wade, also duty Rodgers.

Cadet J. J. Hyland, also duty Rodgers.

Cadet W. K. Riddle, detached Massachusetts:

To Porter.

NOV. 14.—Lieut. N. E. Irwin, detached Mare Island Yard; proceed home and wait orders.

Lieut. W. L. Rodgers, detached Indiana; to Lancaster as navigator via Buffalo.

Lieut. F. W. Hourigan, detached Lancaster; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. C. Almy, duty as executive officer on Indiana.

Naval Cadet S. Gannon, last order modified; report for duty on North Atlantic Station Nov. 23, instead of Piscataqua.

Actg. War. Mach. O. A. Currie, detached Newark and to Yokohama Hospital.
Capt. E. A. Jonas and 1st Lieut. W. W. Law, U. S. M. C., detached Guam and to Cavite Station.
2d Lieut. D. W. Blake, M. C., detached Cavite Station and to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.
Paym. Cik. E. Griswold, detached Scindia and to Yosemite.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

NOV. 10.—Capt. Dion Williams, ordered to temporary duty in charge of recruiting district of Massachusetts.

Capt. J. A. Lejeune, detached from recruiting duty, Boston, Mass., and ordered to command detachment of marines en route from Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., to Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and upon arrival at latter point to report to commandant, Navy Yard, for duty at marine barracks there.

NOV. 13.—Capt. Harry Lee, detached from U. S. R. S. Vermont when relieved by Capt. F. H. Delano, and ordered to command marine guard, U. S. S. Massachusetts.

Capt. F. H. Delano, detached from marine barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command marine guard, U. S. R. S. Vermont.

Capt. T. P. Kane, detached from command of marine guard, U. S. F. S. Kearsarge, when relieved by Major C. A. Doyen, and ordered to assume charge of recruiting district of Massachusetts.

Capt. A. T. Marx, detached from marine barracks, Naval Station, San Juan, and ordered to proceed to New York, N. Y., and report by letter to Brigadier General, commandant.

2d Lieuts. Yandell Foote and Thomas M. Clinton, appointed members general court-martial ordered to convene at Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15 1900.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

NOV. 11.—1st Lieut. C. T. Brian, to the Calumet.

1st Lieut. O. D. Myrick, to the anchorage launch at Elizabeth, N. J.

1st Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell, granted thirty days' sick leave.

1st Lieut. C. C. Pengar, to temporary duty on the Graham.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet, assigned to duty as superintendent of construction, P. C.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet and Constr. J. W. Lee, appointed a board to examine all vessels on the Pacific coast and report necessary repairs.

1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, from the Fessenden to the Onondaga.

NOV. 12.—2d Lieut. R. R. Ridgely, Jr., granted fifteen days' leave.

NOV. 14.—2d Lieut. A. H. Buhner, from the Rush to the Manning.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS, &c.

In the U. S. Navy from Oct. 15 to Nov. 15, 1900.

Appointments—Woodel A. Pickering to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Oct. 21, 1900; Franklin S. Wiltsie to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Oct. 22, 1900; Robert E. Ledbetter to be an assistant surgeon from Oct. 19, 1900; Charles St. John Butler to be an assistant surgeon from Oct. 26, 1900.

Promotions.—N. J. K. Patch to be a commander from July 23, 1900, vice Comdr. F. Curtis, promoted; H. M. Dombough to be a lieutenant commander from Aug. 19, 1900, vice Lieut. Comdr. T. S. Phelps, promoted; Frank H. Brumby, William C. Davidson, Harris Laning, William R. Cushing, James J. Raby and Rufus Z. Johnston, Jr., to be lieutenants (junior grade) from July 1, 1900.

Retirement.—Surgeon William H. Rush, Oct. 31, 1900.

Resignation.—Asst. Paym. Robert Schenck, Oct. 30, 1900.

Deaths.—Lieut. Comdr. Stokely Morgan, Nov. 9, 1900, at Boston, Mass.; Asst. Paym. James S. Barber, Nov. 15, 1900, at Hong Kong, China.

RANK OF GUNNERY SERGEANTS, MARINE CORPS.

John H. Quick,
Ernest Horvath,
Edward Yates,
George R. Joliffe,
Horace D. Heaton,
Geo. B. Warren,
William Carter,
Marion M. Cooke,
Albert B. Bristow,
Philip Gaughan,
Edward H. W. Holt,
Samuel B. Chaffee,
Richard H. A. Berkefeldt,
Silas O. Litchfield,
Peter Stewart,
John Lawlor,
John F. Cassidy,
George Heiligenstein,
Joseph M. Foley,
Cornelius Quinlan,
Robert A. Gibson,
Michael S. Owens,
Frederick O. Stoll,
Lawrence Delmore,
William Devere,
George Heinsohn,
Henry F. Bray,
Richard L. Evans,
Richard C. Howard,
Alfred Royden,
John F. Welch,
Bruno A. Foresterer,
Michael Meehan,
Chas. P. Hill.

Chas. Barnes,
Robert Schwab,
John Fitzgerald,
Harry J. Fardee,
John B. Ingram,
Frank Pierpoint,
James Boyle,
Michael J. McNally,
Willard N. Stevens,
Wm. H. Higgins,
Arthur Adams,
Michael Gallagher,
Wilton G. Smith,
Frederick Rahn,
William Kehoe,
Frederick A. Ramsey,
Henry McCready,
Gustav Munzenheimer,
Charles F. Bressel,
Barney Sullivan,
Friedrich W. M. Poppe,
Walter J. Green,
Emil Cinyburg,
Douglas Smith,
Edward McKay,
William Montair,
John Hoffman,
Alfred H. Monroe,
Edgar R. Faulkner,
John A. Logan,
Edward Rowan,
Henry Nowlan,
Laurence A. Barry.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Wheeling, Comdr. Cowden, which has been at Sitka, Alaska, since Aug. 25 was on Oct. 23 under orders to proceed to Puget Sound Naval Station at Bremerton, Washington, expecting to sail in a few days.

Rear Admiral Melville, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, paid a brief visit to Richmond for the purpose of inspecting the Trig Company's works, and incidentally to have a look at the new dry dock Stockton. A revision of the performance of the Stockton last week over the measured mile, on account of tide and current influences makes even a better showing than was at first anticipated, the speed being actually 26.45 instead of the first figure of 26.02.

The U. S. S. Monongahela was towed up the Patuxent river, last week, her ultimate destination being Annapolis, it is understood. This ship has made an exceptionally fine record the past cruising season, and it is probable that the proposed new training ship suggested for the Naval Academy will be built on approximately the same lines.

The U. S. S. Scorpion, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., commanding, has sailed for the West Indies, where the winter will be spent in carrying out a series of important surveys for the Navy Department. The field of operations will be mainly confined to the waters of Porto Rico, with an occasional deflection to Cuba.

According to the last advices from the Asiatic station, the U. S. S. Nashville has arrived at Shanghai, China, where it is the intention of the Navy Department to keep a vessel of light draft most of the time in readiness for such duty as may arise during the approaching winter. Although the Yang-tze Kiang is partly in a cold

climate, it is seldom, if ever, closed on account of ice; and the unsettled state of native affairs necessitates the presence at Shanghai of a vessel able to sail at an hour's notice for the river ports.

The U. S. training ship Dixie, Comdr. Charles Belknap, U. S. N., is now on her way up the Straits for a winter cruise, extending as far as Alexandria, Egypt. The Dixie will return to the United States before April, 1901. The reports from the Dixie are favorable for a continuance of the experiment of using her as a training ship, and the Department feels amply justified in the expenditures made necessary for the cruise of the Dixie the past season.

In the course of the next few months the officers of the Marine Corps on duty in the Philippines who have been on that station since the outbreak of the war will be returned to the United States. These changes will not be made, however, until a sufficient number of officers recently appointed shall qualify under instruction for their duties abroad.

The launch of the torpedo destroyer Lawrence, under construction by the Fore River Engine Company, Weymouth, Mass., involved several novelties, the most marked being her ability to steam to her moorings as soon as launched. During the Civil War this was done several times, but as far as is known this is the first instance of its occurrence in times of peace.

Admiral Crowninshield this year renews his argument for the extension of the barrack system in the Navy, calling attention to the fact that our receiving ships are nothing more nor less than poorly-constructed, ill-ventilated, badly-lighted, unsanitary, old-fashioned, floating houses (and in many cases they often fail in being afloat, for, after years of lying at the same berth, their keels are frequently deep in the mud). Within fifty feet of any one of them a modern barracks would have every advantage of the water that any of these ships have, and besides would have all of the advantages of modern construction and sanitation.

OUR NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The designs for the five new steel battleships for the U. S. Navy now approaching completion by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, provide for vessels more powerful than those of any other Navy in the world. These vessels will be known as the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island.

The provisions of the Acts of 1890 and 1900 for the five vessels have been covered by designs for three sheathed and coppered battleships carrying superimposed turrets, and two unsheathed battleships with the "quadrilateral arrangement" of 8-inch turrets. The general dimensions and chief characteristics of the sheathed and coppered vessels are:

Length on load water line, 435 feet.
Breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet, 10 in.
Trial displacement, about 15,000 tons.
Mean draft at trial displacement, about 24 feet.
Greatest draft, full load, about 20 feet.
The general dimensions of the unsheathed vessels are:
Length on load water line, 435 feet.
Breadth, extreme, at load water line, 76 feet, 2½ in.
Trial displacement, about 14,600 tons.
Mean draft at trial displacement, about 24 feet.
Greatest draft, full load, about 26 feet.

These battleships will have a speed of at least 19 knots.

The vessels will be propelled by twin screws driven by two 4-cylinder, triple-expansion engines of about 19,000 indicated horse-power, having a stroke of 4 feet, running, under conditions of maximum speed, at about 120 revolutions per minute. The steam necessary to this power will be supplied at a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch, by 24 Babcock & Wilcox straight water-tube boilers, placed 4 in each of six independent watertight compartments.

Each ship will carry four 12-inch guns, mounted in pairs in Hichborn balanced turrets, having an arc of train of 270 degrees, one forward and one aft in each vessel. Of the eight 8-inch guns, which will be carried on each of the three sheathed vessels, four will be mounted in turrets of the Hichborn type, superposed upon the 12-inch turrets above-mentioned, and four in two turrets amidships, the amidships turrets having an arc of train of 180 degrees; and in the two unsheathed vessels, all eight 8-inch guns will be mounted in four independent turrets, each having an arc of train of 145 degrees, placed two on each side at the ends of the superstructure, thus forming a quadrilateral. In each vessel there will be a broadside of twelve 6-inch rapid fire guns, mounted six on each side, on the main deck, each with an arc of train of 110 degrees, and each ship will have twelve 14-pounders and twelve 3-pounders, mounted in commanding positions and having very large arcs of fire. In the two lower tops there will be four automatic 1-pounders and in the upper tops four single-shot 1-pounders.

The vessels are fitted with submarine torpedo tubes. Two of these are located in one compartment, one on each side, fitted for the discharge of the large 18-inch Whitehead torpedoes.

In the magazines provision is being made for their artificial cooling. Provision will be made in the magazines for the storage of at least 60 rounds for each of the 12-inch guns, representing a weight of about 144 tons; 1½ rounds for each of the 8-inch guns, weighing about 180 tons; 200 rounds for each of the 6-inch guns, the weight of which will be about 190 tons; 500 rounds for each of the 3-pounder and 1-pounder guns, and an almost inexhaustible supply of ammunition for the smaller guns.

Each vessel is to be provided with a complete water-line belt of armor, eight feet in width amidships, eleven inches thick at the top and eight inches at the bottom, tapering to a uniform thickness of four inches at the ends of the vessel. They will also have an armored belt extending over 245 feet of their length, of a uniform thickness of six inches, rising from the top of the main belt to the upper or main deck, and joined at its after end to the barbette of the 12-inch turret by a 6-inch armored bulkhead, and having at its forward end an inclined armored bulkhead from side to side six inches thick, thus forming a citadel or redoubt within which the 6-inch guns will be mounted. The barbettes for the turrets of the 12-inch guns are to be ten inches in thickness, for that portion outside of the redoubt or citadel, reduced to six inches in thickness within. The turrets themselves will be protected by armor ten inches in thickness, the port plates, however, being eleven inches. The 8-inch turrets will, in all cases, be protected by six inches of armor, with six and a half inch port plates, and their barbettes will be protected by similar armor. The conning tower and its shield will be nine inches in thickness, and the armored tubes will be protected by six inches of armor and will be of sufficient size not only to receive all the voice-pipes, wiring, etc., but to also permit of their being used as a passage-way, if necessary. In addition to the conning tower, there will be

a second tower known as the signal tower, which will be protected by five-inch armor. From the bottom of the water line armor belt there will rise a curved turtle-backed nickel-steel protective deck one and one-half inches thick on the flat and three inches thick on the sloping sides. As an additional protection to stability, a cofferdam belt, three feet in thickness and packed to a density of eight pounds to the cubic foot, will be worked along the two sides, above the protective deck, for the entire length of the vessel.

The main or upper deck, in addition to being built of steel, will be the only one upon which wood is to be laid. The lower decks will all be of steel, covered with linoleum or some like material. The use of wood in the construction of the vessels will be limited even more strictly than it has been in the later battleships, and all wood, except that for the sheathing of the bottom, will be electric fire-proofed. Bilge keels and heavy docking keels will be fitted.

It is proposed to make all of these vessels flagships, and provision will be made for a complement of seven hundred and three officers and men, for each vessel, and their quarters will be provided with all up-to-date conveniences.

All of the turrets will have electrical turning gear, and the ammunition hoists, blowers to the turrets and general ventilation, the general workshop, and practically all of the auxiliaries, outside of the engineers' department and excepting capstan and steering gear, are to be electrically driven. Bidding for the new vessels promises to be very spirited.

COLLISION OF THE DAHLGREN AND CRAVEN.

Following is the opinion of the court of inquiry, convened by the Department's order of the 29th day of October, 1900, which investigated the collision between the torpedo boats Dahlgren and Craven. We omit its findings of fact as they are sufficiently indicated in the opinion.

The Court is of the opinion that the collision was due to the following causes:

1. The Craven, previous to the collision was not maintaining a proper or safe position in case of a sudden change of course by the Dahlgren to the side on which the Craven was—that being the side towards which, in the circumstances, a change of course was to be expected.

2. The two boats being in such relative positions, and a change of course to port being properly made by the Dahlgren, collision was almost unavoidable unless the Craven had changed course immediately after the Dahlgren.

3. To permit this change of course quickly and safely, a very perfect lookout should have been kept aboard the Craven; but this was not done. There was but one lookout stationed, and he left the starboard side and went over to port when a lookout to starboard was most necessary. Though he could see the Dahlgren across the deck, he had no special orders to observe her movements, and, apparently, did not do so. The only other lookout was the commanding officer, himself, and he, at the moment of change of course by the Dahlgren, and at the moment when such a change was imminent and to be expected (as Castle Hill was a turning point) left the boat without a directive authority on deck and went into the conning tower to look at the chart. This was a thing unnecessary under the circumstances. This absence at so important a juncture and in the circumstances was not only unsafe and improper in itself, but the observation of the chart under a light necessarily disabled the commanding officer's power of vision on his return to deck almost at the instant of the collision.

The opinion of the court, therefore, is that Lieut. Ford H. Brown is mainly responsible for the collision. His dangerous position with reference to the Dahlgren was of his own choosing, as the understanding between the commanding officers of the two boats was that the Craven should "follow" the Dahlgren. Being in such a position he should have recognized the necessity of absolute vigilance. His endeavor to look at the chart at such a moment was a most serious error of judgment. Any anxiety as to position or depth of water was at the time uncalled for and should not have drawn his attention from the much more pressing danger of the situation in which he had placed himself. His desire to observe the chart, while worthy in itself, was inopportune and ill-judged; and this error of judgment caused him improperly to hazard the Craven, under his command, and produced the collision with the Dahlgren, which latter boat had the right of way.

In the opinion of the Court further proceedings should be had against Lieut. Ford H. Brown, and that officer should be tried by a general court-martial for the following specific acts, namely:

For inefficiency in the performance of duty in failing, under the circumstances in which the torpedo-boat T. A. M. Craven under his command was placed, to maintain the vigilant lookout and personal supervision over his vessel's movements necessary to avoid collision, thereby improperly hazarding said vessel and causing collision between said vessel and the torpedo-boat Dahlgren, with which he was cruising in company.

While the Court is of the opinion that the main responsibility for the collision rests upon Lieutenant Brown, it thinks Lieutenant Miller committed an error of judgment in not, in the circumstances, indicating in some way the intended change of course to Lieutenant Brown, in whose company he had never before maneuvered torpedo boats. The Court in expressing this opinion regarding Lieutenant Miller, has in mind the fact that it has not been customary in handling torpedo boats together to give previous notification of a change of course, unless they were quite close to each other—a fact which mitigates greatly the error of omission referred to on the part of Lieutenant Miller.

For this error of judgment the Court is of the opinion that Lieutenant Miller should be admonished or censured.

Washington, November 13, 1900.

Respectfully submitted, with recommendation that the findings of facts and the opinion of the Court of inquiry, convened by the Department's order of the 29th day of October last, which investigated the collision between the torpedo boats Dahlgren and T. A. M. Craven, be approved.

In view, however, of the fact that few officers have had experience in the handling of torpedo boats, and of the inadvisability of inculcating in the minds of the younger officers of the service, to whom the command of such boats must necessarily be entrusted, an excess of caution which might seriously interfere with their efficiency, it is believed that the trial by general court-martial of Lieut. Ford H. Brown, while properly recommended by the court, is unnecessary, and I have the honor to advise, therefore, that said officer be, as in the case of Lieut. William G. Miller, censured.

Approved, as recommended, by the Judge Advocate General.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 13, 1900.

The Naval Academy felt a slight pulsation in politics at the late election. On Tuesday the naval cadets polled the four classes in the Naval Academy with the following result: First Class—McKinley, 55; Bryan, 7; not voting, 5. Second Class—McKinley, 47; Bryan, 15; not voting, 3. Third Class—McKinley, 35; Bryan, 20; not voting, 1. Fourth Class—McKinley, 58; Bryan, 29; not voting, 6. Total vote—McKinley, 195; Bryan, 71; not voting, 15.

Aided by a large vote from the mechanics and laborers of the Naval Academy in appreciation of Mr. Mudd's work for the institution, Mr. Sidney E. Mudd, Republican candidate for Congress, broke all election records in the city, carrying Annapolis by 378 majority, and even the second ward of the city, the democratic stronghold, that never before went Republican, rolled up a majority of 70 for him.

The naval cadets ran up an old-time score on the team of Pennsylvania State College Saturday afternoon, winning by forty-four to nothing. The game had been expected with interest, and it was thought that the score would be close, as the Navy had won from State last season by only one touchdown, and this year's team had played a drawn game with West Point. Although the score was so large, State College did not play a poor game. Her backs and linemen could make steady gains when their side was in possession of the ball, but the whole team stumbled so badly that their chance for making a good showing was swept away. In the second half they played a much stronger game.

State kicked off in the first half, and the ball was immediately returned. State fumbled the kick and the Navy fell on the ball. After this the cadets never stopped until they scored a touchdown. In the first half Manley made three touchdowns; Williams, Adams and Fowler, one each. In the second half Adams and Hornung made touchdowns. Four goals were kicked. The line-up was as follows:

Navy.	Positions.	Penn. State.
Reed	Left End	Ruble
Adams	Left Tackle	Miller, F. E.
Fremont	Left Guard	Dodge
Bruff-Rodgers	Centre	Miller, T.
Belknap	Right Guard	Fugate
Williams	Right Tackle	Scholl (Capt.)
Nichols-Soule	Right End	Croft
Long	Quarter Back	Hewitt
Fowler (Capt.)	Left Half Back	Whitworth
Manley	Right Half Back	Martin
Smith-Land-Hornung	Full Back	Cummings

Umpire—Young, of Princeton. Referee—Randolph, of Pa. State College. Time—Two twenty-five-minute halves.

The second cadet hop of the season took place in the armory on Saturday night. Mrs. Richard Wainwright, wife of Commander Wainwright, assisted by Naval Cadet Louis B. McBride, received.

Society inaugurated its winter gayeties Wednesday afternoon when Mrs. Arthur Newton Brown, wife of Assistant Professor Brown, Naval Academy, gave her first "at home." Mrs. Brown was assisted by Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. Eberle, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. H. H. Clark, Mrs. T. C. Walton, and the Misses Mary Brodgen, Prudence Ridout, Clarisse Brooke and Hannah Randall.

It is in the armory that the new Naval Academy is now most in evidence. Its walls are finished and half of the great iron girders that support the roof are in position. When completed, armory, cadet's quarters and the boat house will be united and form one continuous building a quarter of a mile in length.

The following compose the list of cadets in training for the fencing team: Lewis B. McBride, Pa.; Sidney M. Henry, N. Y.; Adolphus Andrews, Tex.; Owen H. Oakley, Neb.; Geo. F. Neal, Tenn.; Rufus F. Zogbaum, Jr., N. Y.; James P. Lannon, Va.; Gilbert J. Rowcliffe, Ill.; Clayton M. Simmers, Pa.; Francis S. Whitten, N. H.; Richard P. Craft, Mo.; Edward J. Marquart, Ind.; Richard D. Gatewood, at large; Henry D. Cooke, N. Y.; Stephen C. Rowan, at large.

The exact eleven that will play West Point has not yet been determined. There are places open for the most meritorious, and the Hustlers—the second team—are showing up finely in practice. The only way in which the first team can move them is in a mass play. In other respects the two teams are well-nigh even.

The remains of the late Lieut. Comdr. Stokely Morgan, U. S. N., retired, were brought to Annapolis and buried in the Naval Academy cemetery to-day. Lieutenant Commander Morgan was retired last June. The funeral services were held at the Naval Academy chapel. The pallbearers were Prof. P. R. Alger, Lieuts. J. L. Gow, T. W. Kinkaid, L. S. VanDuzer, E. H. Durrell and G. R. Marvell. The commanding officer of marines detailed a firing party and an appropriate escort. Lieutenant Commander Coffman had charge of the funeral details. Officers and professors attended.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Nov. 8, 1900.

On the golf links Saturday afternoon, Nov. 3, there was a tournament over eighteen holes, match play, between class A and class B. The game was an exciting one and enjoyed by all. Class B carried off the honors, Capt. H. Rumbough of the 3d Art. being a member of this class.

A very delightful and interesting entertainment was given at the general hospital the evening of Nov. 7, by the Columbia Phonograph Company and the Third Artillery Band. The program was very unique and successfully carried out. Many of the clever amateurs in the city have become interested in bringing some sunshine into the lives of the poor, sick boys, and are volunteering to contribute to the weekly concerts.

For the past two weeks, Chaplain Potter has been holding revival services and, as a result, the chapel has been well filled every night. Scores of the boys in blue go to hear the sweet singing of Miss Rawles, daughter of Colonel Hawley, and to hear the words of comfort given by Mrs. Rawles, Miss Lincoln, and others.

Fourteen insane soldiers, who arrived from the Philippines some time ago, left during the week for the Government Asylum at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Theodore Koch, 13th Inf., who received his commission on Nov. 6, after a successful examination,

has reported for duty, and will sail for Manila on Nov. 16.

P. Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward, U. S. N., is registered at the Grand.

Capt. Harry L. Humphrey, who is in command of Convalescent Company No. 3, was taken suddenly ill on Nov. 4, and is being treated at the general hospital.

Mrs. McNair, wife of Lieut. William S. McNair, 3d Art., accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Potts, left Nov. 8 for Angel Island.

Mrs. McManus, wife of Lieut. George McManus, and her mother, leave Angel Island, Nov. 9, for Pensacola, Florida.

The garrison is preparing to receive the troops of the 6th Cav., which are now doing duty in the National Parks. Several families of officers, now on duty in Manila, who have been occupying quarters for some time, have been forced to move to other posts.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Nov. 12, 1900.

On Thursday, Nov. 8, Mrs. Coolidge gave a most delightful luncheon to seven ladies, Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Shannon, and Mrs. Davidson, of the garrison, and Mrs. Albert Paul Smith, of Highland Park, were invited to meet Mrs. Woodward and her daughter, Miss Ione Woodward, of Evanston, Ill., who were in the United States Legation during the siege of Pekin.

After the luncheon the ladies and officers of the garrison were asked to meet Mrs. Woodward, who during an hour spent in receiving with Mrs. Coolidge, told many most interesting incidents of the long, trying time. She spoke of the bravery of the soldiers, the heroism of the women, the suffering of children, of the thousands of wonderful and strange sights seen in Pekin, which Europeans or Americans have never had an opportunity to see before, and displayed many very clear and good photographs which she herself had taken. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Coolidge drove her guests to the Highland Park Ossili Club, where Mrs. Woodward was asked again to speak of her experiences in China.

On Friday night Mrs. Scherer and her mother, Mrs. Harris, gave a progressive euchre party to a number of officers and ladies of the post. The first prize was won by Miss Edith Minor, and the two "booby" prizes by Major and Mrs. Grimes.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Nov. 12, 1900.

Miss Daisy Bennett, daughter of Colonel Bennett (retired), left Sunday, Nov. 11, for San Francisco. She was accompanied by Miss Clark, of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been her guest for several weeks. Miss Bennett will sail for Manila next week with Mrs. Cox. She goes to visit her brother, Captain Bennett, 16th Inf., who has been sick for some time in the hospital there.

Sgt. Major Frank Danson left Nov. 8 for a twenty days' leave of absence at his home at Liberty, Ind.

Lieutenant Colonel Lee, 6th Inf., is looked for to arrive any day now. On his arrival he is to report by letter to General Merriam for instructions. The rumor is that he will take command and Major O'Connell be assigned to the command at Jefferson Barracks.

The young society girls of the city will give a party at Pope Hall Friday evening, Nov. 30.

The Carter habeas corpus case, which was to have been tried Nov. 9 at Leavenworth, has been postponed two weeks, and will probably be taken to Fort Scott for trial.

A CHALLENGE FOR ADMIRAL MELVILLE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your conspectus of the Engineer-in-Chief's annual report, you quote Admiral Melville as follows:

"In every large shipbuilding establishment, the bureau system actually prevails, by a more complete separation of the special branches of the work, than has ever been the case in the Navy." This is a mistake; I challenge the Engineer-in-Chief to name any large shipbuilding establishment, where there are separate bureaus of equipment, steam engineering and hulls with separate machine machine shops, blacksmith shops, pattern shops, etc., for each bureau.

In most large establishments for shipbuilding, there exists a department of hulls and another of machinery, with one technical head over all to settle disagreements. This is what is proposed in the Foss bill, and this is what is wanted by the Secretary of the Navy, and ninety-nine out of every hundred naval officers.

NAVY.

PAPERS ON NAVAL MATTERS.

A number of very interesting papers were read at the eighth general meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, held in New York Nov. 15 and 16. Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, U. S. N., discussing "The Safety of Torpedo Boats at Sea and in Action Under Various Conditions," reached the conclusion, from stability and other calculations, that the service on a well-designed and well-handled torpedo-boat is not by any means as dangerous as it is supposed to be. By the use of gas escapes from the ash pits, approved methods of closing fire and ash pit doors, and automatic boiler stop-valves to prevent a rush of live steam in case of an accident to a steam pipe, the danger to men in the engine and boiler rooms has been considerably decreased. Another source of safety to both boat and personnel is that, when torpedo-boats attack in formation of two or more, a disabled boat may be quickly towed out of action, either bow or stern first, and while the complete system of ejectors and pumps is clearing a bilged compartment, any leaks may be temporarily stopped.

In regard to sea-worthiness, torpedo-boats usually have a large range of statical stability; the angle of vanishing stability varies from about 70 degrees in some boats up to and beyond 90 degrees in the case of the Ericsson.

The safety of the whole construction of the vessel depending on the integrity of the deck and side plating in a sea way, as far as the above water portion of the torpedo-boat is concerned, there is but little hope in a rough sea for a torpedo-boat when the decks or sheer strakes, or both, are seriously cut up or injured amidships from shell fire, thus destroying the upper flange of the girder represented by the construction of the torpedo-boat. This danger is unavoidable.

Another source of danger is due to driving these light constructions at full speed into a head sea. If good judgment is not exercised, the result will be that the bows will be stove in, bent, and twisted. This actually ac-

curred to one of the torpedo-boats built for the Spanish government, and hurried to Spain just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war.

Plates accompany this paper, showing calculations in regard to trim and stability of the Ericsson, Bagley, Barney and Biddle, the last three being now in course of construction. The data of these calculations were obtained from the Bonjean curves for each boat. These are essentially French, and Constructor Bankson expresses surprise that so little attention is paid, outside of France, to the clear and thoroughly scientific methods of the most distinguished French naval constructors.

"Notes on Recent Improvements in Foreign Shipbuilding Plants" were presented by Assistant Naval Constructor H. G. Gillmor, U. S. N. Among foreign ship-builders, he said, the impression seemed to be general that American plants and tools are as far in advance as those of any country in the world.

Foreign plants in expanding to meet the requirements of business have in few cases been able to adopt the best possible arrangement of their space. In England, many firms would have gone much further in their improvements had the conditions been such as to make it possible to get any adequate return for the expenditure required. The effect of trades-unionism is so great, and their power is so felt among the shipbuilders, that it is impracticable to secure any adequate reduction in the cost of labor from improving the facilities for carrying on the work. This is less true of German yards, and, as a rule, perhaps also through their being newer, one finds in them better arrangements and more labor-saving appliances.

Among the most important changes made in most plants in the last decade are those in the direction of improving and increasing the economy and efficiency of power generation and distribution. The most striking features in what has been done in this direction is the increasing tendency to do away with the steam-engine and the piping system necessary to its use. Its place, for many purposes in the shipyard is being taken by gas or oil engines and by electric motors.

In the general industrial applications of electricity we are, in this country, well in advance of the old world; but in its application as a medium for the transmission and distribution of power in a shipyard, a great deal is being done abroad.

James Dickie read a paper describing the "Launch of a Cruiser and a Battleship." The cruiser was 344 feet long, 52 feet wide, with a launching weight of 2,400 tons, and to launch her cost \$1,618 for labor and materials. The actual working time of launching was 76½ minutes, with 52 minutes of delays and rests in addition. To launch the battleship cost in all \$4,795. She was 348 feet long, 69 feet 3 inches beam, with a launching weight of 4,100 tons. The working time for launching her was 118 minutes, with 37 minutes additional for rests. Mr. Dickie also read a paper considering the question whether the American shipbuilder can, under present conditions, compete with the British and German ship-builders in the production of the largest class of ocean passenger and freight steamships. The conclusion is reached that on the whole the British builder has an advantage over the American builder in the cost of material, at the present time, of probably 10 per cent.

We are not yet in a position to compete with the ship-builders of Britain or Germany, the difference being not less than 15 per cent. on the finished ship.

Harrison S. Taft in a "Comparison of the Contract Prices of our Naval Vessels," presented a series of tables and plotted curves, intended to show the relative cost of the different vessels in each of the seven classes composing our Navy: the relative prices between the different firms in different parts of the country; the relative prices of the different classes one to the other; and the direction in which prices have been tending. It was noted that especially in naval work the contract price of a vessel does not represent the actual cost of construction, where the hull and machinery are built by a private firm; the guns and armor are supplied by the Government, years are consumed in the actual building, and constant changes are being made in the original plans, changes of such magnitude as often result in a large sum being paid to the contractor besides the stipulated contract price. This, of course, is well understood by the contracting parties, and fully provided for in the contract.

General conclusions drawn from the curves show a gradual fall in the contract price for our different battleships and the nearing together of the prices of different firms. In the protected cruiser and gunboat classes, prices become more uniform with the introduction of the speed factor.

Comparing our latest six cruisers with the Columbia and Minneapolis, we see that though the vessels of the Denver class are each 4,175 tons less in displacement and 4½ knots less in speed, the price per ton-knot is \$2.39 higher than for the other two cruisers. The high prices for steel in the fall of 1899 no doubt accounts for a large part of this difference.

In the gunboat class we do not find the uniformity of prices as in the case of our cruisers, there being quite a large range between the Bancroft and the Nashville.

With the great variety of species found in the torpedo boat branch of our Navy, we find a very wide range of prices. For the "cost per ton" there is a difference of \$800 per ton between the highest and lowest contracts awarded. The introduction of the speed factor still leaves a difference of \$20 per ton-knot for two twin vessels of practically the same displacement, the smaller boat costing the most.

Since 1888 there has been a gradual fall in the price for all the classes except that of protected cruisers, which class has had a steady and continual rise since the beginning of our new Navy.

The comparison in the cost of the other vessels built since 1897 is as follows:

	per ton	per ton-knot
Monitors	\$285.93—\$301.39	\$24.86—\$25.21
Cruisers	320.93—337.50	19.45—20.45
Gunboats	95.80 (the Chesapeake)	
Destroyers	619.05—713.23	22.11—24.33
Torpedo-boats	884.85—1018.18	30.24—30.10

Naval Constr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. N., presented very complete record of "Tests of the Electric Plant of the Battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky," accompanied by many plates and tables. W. D. Forbes read a paper showing the advantages of "Interchangeability of Units for Marine Work," so that less work will be required in substituting one mechanical contrivance for another, even if of different makes.

In a paper on "Classification Rules," Theodore Luca expressed the belief that if the merchant practice would follow naval practice to some extent and lighten the lower part of the ship a little and increase the stronger sheer strakes, and deck plates in thickness, a much stronger and more efficient ship would be the result. F. Merriam Wheeler, in a paper entitled "Capacity Test of a Unique Form of Air Pump," described a test made to ascertain the capacity of a new design of air pump for surface condensers, and especially intended for marine use.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The special correspondent of the "Times of India," writing of the march to Pekin, tells us that the American Army was to the British a special source of wonder. He says:

"On occasions we felt inclined to take our hats off to every American soldier we saw; on other occasions the Army seemed to us no more than a mob of tramps. The Americans, an officer told me, believe that the fighting unit is the man, not the section, nor the company, nor the regiment. They, therefore, encourage individualism, and encourage it to what men brought up in European military traditions must consider an extraordinary and extravagant length. When Uncle Sam's force started from Tien-Tsin every man was provided with a greatcoat, blanket, haversack, canteen, water-bottle, spare socks, shirts, boots, and so forth. When the Army reached Pekin half the men carried nothing more than their rifles, ammunition belts, and water-bottles. They had even thrown away their tunics. The retreating Chinese Army left behind tangible evidences of its flight. The victorious Americans left behind similar evidences of their march. The road to Pekin is strewn with blankets, tunics, haversacks, marked with the mystic letters U. S. A. If there is an aristocracy amongst the American soldiery it is the aristocracy of the clean. A man who carried a razor was looked up to with reverence. It was good form to get your hair cut occasionally, but there were individuals—'independents'—who looked more like wild poets than fighting men. Their hair hung in long curly locks on their shoulders and strayed into their eyes."

"I think if there had been no fighting all the foreign observers would have gone back to their homes with a very poor opinion of the efficiency of the American troops. Luckily for General Chaffee and his soldiers there was fighting. When you see an American private advancing under fire you begin to think there is something in the idea that the fighting unit of the future is the individual. Private Silas P. Holt acts for himself by himself. He and his companions make for a common objective; not like stiff, trained soldiers, but like panthers stalking a prey. Their eyes flash; their bodies swing forward. There is murder and deadly intentness in every movement. When the American soldier lies down to fire, he does so with the intention of killing somebody. Most troops fire, not at the enemy, but in the direction of the enemy. Not so the American."

"Each man drew his watchful breath, slow, taken between the teeth, trigger and eye, and ear acock, knit brow and hard-drawn lips."

"That is the picture of the American soldier firing on his foe. But allied to their feline stealthiness the Americans in battle have a most reckless courage. At times they expose themselves with a strange contempt of death. An officer will take chances no European would care to take. The field battery was generally to be found in places where nobody read in tactics would have dared to put it. General Chaffee and his staff always rode where the enemy was most likely to see and shoot at them. Young and inexperienced correspondents were warned by older hands not to go during an action near prominent buildings, large graves, or the American staff. The British and Americans were the very best of friends. In fact, whenever drinks were handy, which was not often, there was great talk of the Anglo-Saxon Alliance. We were not let into all the secrets of the war, but there were probably times when differences arose between the various generals, and on such occasions there is reason to believe the Americans always supported the British. One who overheard him told me that once when the Americans sent over to General Gascoigne, making some request, the latter exclaimed: 'Certainly, certainly. Nothing we can do is too good for the Americans. I cannot tell you how much we owe to them.'

LAUNCH OF THE ARKANSAS.

The U. S. Monitor Arkansas was launched from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va., on the forenoon of Nov. 10, the vessel sliding into her natural element without a hitch. Her trim after resting on the water was perfect.

Miss Bobbie Newton Jones, daughter of Governor Jones of Arkansas, christened the monitor as it started down the ways. In addition to Governor Jones and a party of Arkansans there were present Governor Tyler of Virginia, a large party of naval officers and a number of invited guests. Following the launching a luncheon was given by the Newport News Co. to the guests.

Eighty covers were laid for the elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Warwick which followed the launching. The first toast was "The President," and was responded to by Congressman Loudenslager, of New Jersey. A toast to the memory of the late Collis P. Huntington was proposed by General Superintendent Post, of the shipyards, and was drank in silence. Judge Advocate General Lemly, U. S. N., responded to the toast, "The Navy."

Governor J. Hoge Tyler responded to the toast "Virginia," and following him, Governor Jones responded to "Arkansas."

The toast "Commerce" was responded to by General Manager Warner, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. Robert G. Bickford responded to the toast "The Arkansas' Fair Sponsor."

The Arkansas is a single turreted monitor, designed for harbor defense, with every essential up-to-date improvement, by Chief Constructor Hichborn. The turret of the Hichborn type, on the centre line forward, with an inclined top, and made of steel nine inches thick. This turret will contain two of the new high power 12-inch breech-loading rifles. Besides this armament the Arkansas will carry four 4-inch rapid-fire guns, three 6-pounders and four 1-pounders.

A special effort was made to secure light draught for this formidable type of vessel, so the Arkansas was designed to draw, when complete, only 12 ft. 6 in. of water on a displacement of 3,235 tons. Eleven inches of steel armor protect the sides of the monitor above the water line, and there is a protective deck for the full length of the vessel one and a half inches thick. Twin screw engines will drive the vessel at a maximum speed of 11-12 knots, amply sufficient for a harbor defence vessel, and electricity will be employed for turret turning gear, ammunition hoist, ventilating apparatus and all the secondary machinery. All the wood in the vessel is fire-

proof. Unlike the old type of monitors, the Arkansas will have staterooms above deck for the officers and crew, but the superstructure has been so designed that it will not affect the ship should it be destroyed in action.

MAIL ITEMS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The Manila "Times" of Sept. 26 gave a long account of the recent fighting on the island of Panay. Three columns took part in the operations. One was commanded by Captain Barker, 26th Vol. Inf., and consisted of detachments from G of the 26th and H of the 18th Inf., in all about 100 men, with these officers: Captain Connell, Lieutenants Grant and Ball, and Surgeon Washburn. This body left Cabakran on Sept. 12. Another column was made up of mounted men from H, 18th Inf., under Captain Butts. With 30 men under Lieutenant Conger, known as Gordon's Scouts, Captain Butts had 60 men under him. Lieutenant Baker, 18th Inf., was in the column which left Pototan for Passi, which was also the objective of the third column, consisting of 120 infantry of the 26th with 15 mounted scouts under Major Guy V. Henry, 26th Vol. Inf. The two columns met at Duena, but on the way Major Henry's men had to disperse 50 rebels, who made a sharp resistance, but lost five killed, among them being an adjutant. Captain Butts's column had a brisk fight at Calinog. The heat was most oppressive, and most of the men were soon busily disrobing and drying their clothes in the noonday sun. Shoes and stockings were discarded for the time being, and the whole force were soon at work cooking and getting ready for the meal they were sorely in need of. While these preparations were in progress, says the Manila "Times," a number of insurgents estimated at 50 rifles opened up a volley fire from the low hills. It did not take long for Captain Barker and his brother officers to quickly get the men in shape for repelling this attack. Captain Barker had the centre, Captain Connell the left, and Lieutenant Ball the right. The insurgent fire was unusually well sustained and accurate from about 700 and 800 yards, another band of some 25 or more having joined in from another small hill.

Although more than half the command were barefooted and mostly clothed in undersuit and cartridge belt, nothing could equal the impetuosity and daring courage with which the men dashed over rice fields and ran up the hill firing volleys as they advanced. The formation was excellent and well conceived, and the insurgents broke and fled.

Later Captain Butts located the enemy at a bend of the river about one mile from San Enrique. While the column was marching in extended order over a somewhat open country it was opened upon by about 100 rifles at about 300 yards. At the first volley, which was unexpected, two men of Conger's detachment were wounded, one being shot in the left leg and one through the shoulder, and one trooper of Captain Butts's command had his horse shot dead under him. The order to dismount and charge the evidently entrenched enemy was quickly given and obeyed, and although the river there was deep and swift, the men dashed in and assisted each other up the steep and rocky bank on the other side, firing whenever anything human showed up above them. One man shouted "They're running," and sure enough this was the case. So quick was our rush that five rebels were shot right in the trench. Others dashed into the river, throwing away their rifles as they jumped from the bank, only to be literally performed by our men from the banks above. Several natives were shot and sank in the fast flowing river. Thirteen natives lay dead in and about the trenches, and as many more must have been carried by the current down stream.

This practically ended the hostilities, and the columns returned without further adventure, a severe blow having been struck at the ladron element. Corporal Stringham was missing from G, 26th Vol. Inf., and no trace was found of him.

The Americans stationed at Malina heard that a party of insurgents were located in a shack about two miles from the town, and sent a detachment out about 1 a. m. to capture them. When the Americans got near the shack they saw that a dance was in progress and the natives seemed to be having a gay time. The Americans commenced to surround the shack, intending to capture the inmates in the midst of their festivities, and they had arrived within 100 yards of the shack when a whistle was heard nearby, and immediately some one commenced beating a drum. This was followed by a volley fired from the shack, which was promptly returned. The firing was brisk on both sides for a few minutes, and when it ceased it was found that Corporal Ditman, 6th Inf., had been killed outright. The enemy had two killed and two wounded.

A Manila correspondent, referring to the often savage and treacherous conduct of the Filipinos towards our troops, writes of one engagement where the contrary obtained. He says: "When the 15th Inf. fell into an ambush here they were obliged to retire, leaving the following bodies on the field: Second Lieut. G. A. Cooper, 1st Sergt. William Fitzgerald, Privates Edward C. Coburn, George R. Horton, Thomas P. Kelley, Thomas T. Pitcher and Scott L. Smith; besides there were these men of the 37th Inf.: First Sergt. Thomas A. P. Howe and Privates Edward J. Godall and Joseph Wells. About 3 p. m. on Tuesday, the day after the fight, all these bodies were brought into Siniloan by natives supposed to be insurgents and turned over to the commander of the garrison. The action is peculiar in itself, and not only were the bodies entirely free from mutilation, but all the valuables on the persons of the deceased were left undisturbed. Sergeant Howe alone had \$400 gold in his belt and not a cent was missing. All the men had various sums of money in their pockets as well as watches and odd pieces of jewelry but none of it had been touched. Such acts of kindness and humanity are deeply appreciated by the troops and stand out in contrast to a list of insurgent butcheries."

Many pits and traps were found along the trails, in houses, near bunches of bananas, and at springs. Captain Stern then proceeded up the Catubig River by steamer with the view of attacking the enemy in the town of Catubig, where it was reported a force was located. He found only deserted quartels, which he destroyed, along with about 20,000 pounds of rice, a small quantity of powder, cartridges, empty shells and other supplies. On the return down the river the steamer was fired at by a cannon, concealed in the dense brush on the bank, at 50 yards range. A volley fired by the detachment on the steamer is known to have killed one native who stood near the cannon. One man of the company was wounded in the right elbow. The small

boats of the steamer were pierced by the jagged bits of iron with which the cannon was loaded.

Lieutenant Haight, 4th Cav., with 40 men of troop A, made a scout from Gapan, Nueva Ecija Province, towards Santo Cristo on Sept. 6, and encountered a band of about 100 of the enemy along the bank of a stream. A brisk skirmish ensued, when the enemy was driven away. Our casualties were two men wounded; the enemy's loss unknown.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of Rear Admiral A. S. Kenny, Paymaster General, U. S. N., shows a balance of appropriations June 30, 1900, of \$49,135,050.76, resulting from total debits of \$80,113,900.35 being drawn from a credit total, including balance from our last fiscal year, of \$129,249,050.11. The amount drawn from the treasury was \$55,790,894.23, and the expenditures on account of construction, including the labor, material, and purchase of ships, reached \$10,659,155.35. The cost of repairs to ships and equipage, at home and abroad reached \$3,933,071.70; cost of maintaining ships in commission, including pay and rations of officers and men, incidental expenses, and material expended, \$11,715,161.89, and the expenditures on account of the Marine Corps, \$1,589,902.14.

The deposits of savings by seamen show an increase of \$186,222.36, the deposits during the year amounting to \$409,944.98 and the payments \$223,722.62. The total amount to the credit of the fund on June 30, 1900, was \$560,866.45. The interest paid, at 4 per cent. per annum, upon the above repayments, amounted to \$11,402.49.

Large cargoes of naval supply fund stores, provisions, clothing, etc., have been shipped to the storehouse at Cavite, P. I. This establishment has proved of great value as a supply base for the ships operating in eastern waters, and it is the purpose of the bureau to meet the demands of the fleet for supplies without purchasing on the station, as far as may be practicable. The employment of refrigerator ships for supplying fresh provisions and ice to the vessels of the Asiatic fleet still continues with the most satisfactory results. The fresh provisions and ice thus furnished have formed a veritable boon to those compelled to serve in Chinese waters and in the Philippines. The U. S. ships Celtic, Culgoa and Glacier are utilized for this purpose.

During the year the new clothing factory at the New York Navy Yard has been completed, and it is now in operation with improved facilities for manufacturing uniform clothing.

Attention is again invited to the subject of inspection of accounts in the manufacturing and constructing departments of navy yards, and Admiral Kenny says that there is absolutely no inspection of the many offices at naval stations, through which are administered the millions paid for labor.

The prospective increase in the number of ships constituting the Navy involves a corresponding increase in the personnel. Should the limit of enlisted men be advanced in accordance with the estimates, the bureau will be unable to provide pay officers for the possible number of ships in commission. The Paymaster General thinks Congress should authorize the appointment of acting assistant paymasters for service, under bonds, on board such vessels as in the discretion of the Department do not need commissioned pay officers of the regular service. He also suggests that pay clerks should have a definite status, including retirement under proper

Discussing the pay of officers serving on shore in island possessions and the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury on that subject, Admiral Kenny says: "As the decision of the Comptroller is final, no relief can be had save at the hands of Congress, and it is recommended that the facts herein stated be brought to the attention of the naval committees, with a request for appropriate legislation."

In the matter of certified checks the report recommends in the interest of the business community and of the Government alike that suitable legislation be urged for reducing the security furnished by certified checks to such proportion of the contracts as may in the discretion of the Department be deemed sufficient.

The commanding officers of the marine battalions at Cavite and Guam directed that all marine rations be commuted, on account of the impossibility of supplying the marines with the army ration from the Commissary Department of the Army, or by contract with local dealers. Although an emergency undoubtedly existed, and no other course appeared possible, it is probable that the Auditor will suspend all such payments against the accounts of the officers who have made them. As officers of the pay corps have at times performed these duties, Admiral Kenny hopes that the Department will recommend legislation looking to the relief of these officers, when the suspensions shall have been made.

For the increased storehouse facilities required, additional buildings will be required at Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, League Island, Norfolk, Key West and Mare Island. Estimates covering the requirements at these stations will be duly submitted for consideration.

The report concludes by calling attention to the over-worked clerical force and the necessity of an increase, and the assignment of suitable rooms for the use of the Bureau is recommended.

The American line steamer St. Paul was docked at the Navy Yard, New York, Nov 9, where an examination into the recent accident to her starboard engine was made by Naval Constructor Bowles, U. S. N., and also Charles H. Cramp, Edwin S. Cramp, Frank L. Cramp and J. H. Mull, chief engineer of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. It was found that neither the hull nor the rudder had been injured, but the damage to the three engines connected with the starboard propeller was irreparable. That the St. Paul could have withstood the tremendous strain imposed on her hull, speaks volumes for the ability of her designer and builders. Repairs will be made at Cramp's yards at Philadelphia.

The Mahmudieh, one of the Turkish ironclads ordered to be sent to Genoa, had to be hurriedly docked, it having been discovered, when the hour for her departure arrived, that her boilers only produced five pounds pressure of steam, which was not sufficient to propel the vessel. Most of the tubes had flaws, and yet the Mahmudieh and seven other ships were believed to be ready to proceed to Genoa four months ago.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, in his annual report gives the total of expenditures for the year at \$3,749,682.62, of which \$3,117,980.10 was for the equipment of vessels, \$400,000 for depots for coal, and \$100,000 for ocean and lake surveys. All of the original appropriations were found adequate. A summary is given in the report of the work done at the various Navy yards.

The average price of the 141,921 tons of coal purchased in home markets was \$5.88 per ton, including transportation. The 86,476 tons purchased abroad cost an average of \$8.53 1-2 per ton. The total was 53,000 tons less than for the year 1899; it is also only 28,000 tons less than the combined expenditures during the fiscal years 1896 and 1897, while the cost is about \$300,000 more.

It is found cheaper to ship coal to foreign stations and a better quality is obtained. The construction of barges carrying 10,000 each is recommended. Special attention has been given to the analysis of eastern coal in the hope of obtaining a supply abroad. Six new iron barges have recently been ordered for Manila. To secure sufficient good coal, depots should be kept well stocked. Not a ton of Pocohontas coal is to be had in New York, owing to business combinations for promoting trade in other coal. A report is given of the condition at the various coal depots and the work upon them. They are at Hawaii, Samoa, Guam, Cavite, P. I.; Yokohama, West Indies, and Pichilingue, besides.

Water has been distilled for the Navy at an average cost of \$0.544 per 1,000 gallons, or purchased for \$1.09 per thousand. A monthly decrease of \$343.75 has been obtained by the use of a water front at Cavite, P. I. The distilling plant at Dry Tortugas produces 60,000 gallons.

The sum of \$26,491.08 has been paid for pilotage, and this amount is expected to increase, as officers are no longer required to report their reasons for taking pilots.

Considerable space is given in the report to an interesting account of the surveys on a Pacific cable which have established the fact that a practicable cable can be laid. 2,074 stations were occupied in the survey, distributed over 6,114 knots. Depths of 4,160 and 5,203 fathoms were attained, with temperature of 35.9 degrees Fahrenheit at 5,070 fathoms and 36 degrees at 5,101 fathoms. An almost level plain of 2,700 fathoms depth extends from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, and another of from 3,100 to 3,200 fathoms depth between the Midway Islands and Guam. This last is interspersed with reefs and mountain ranges, which it is necessary to explore and avoid. Between Guam and the Philippines the ocean bed is undulating. The depths for the first 600 miles vary between 1,400 and 2,700 fathoms; then occurs a gently undulating plain varying between 3,000 to 3,500 fathoms. Between Guam and Yokohama an almost level plain is found for a distance of 500 knots from Guam at a depth of 2,100 fathoms. At that point a submarine mountain range was discovered which apparently connects the range extending from the coast of Japan to the Bonin Islands with that of the Ladrones Islands. While crossing this range a submarine peak rising to within 483 fathoms of the surface was found and developed, which, if it could be seen, would closely resemble the famous volcano Fujiyama, near Yokohama, Japan. Next the bed of the ocean slopes gradually to the Japanese Deep.

Between the mountain range of the Bonins and the Japanese Deep plateau from 40 to 100 miles in width and about 1,700 fathoms deep, sloping gently from the mountains to the eastward and then dropping abruptly, was discovered, which extends to the Japanese coast.

The greatest difficulty was experienced in finding a suitable pass to cross the mountain range between the Ladrones and the Bonins. This being accomplished, the plateau affords an excellent resting place for a cable for the balance of the route.

The object of the surveying expedition was most successfully and expeditiously accomplished. The Bureau anticipated the survey would occupy one year's time. It actually commenced at Honolulu May 6, 1899. It was completed there Jan. 29, 1900, in eight months and twenty-three days' time.

This was accomplished only by the untiring energy of the officers and men of the expedition, working day and night, without rest, except for the brief period of two weeks at Yokohama, Japan. All deserved the highest commendation, which the Department acknowledged and bestowed. So much of the time had been spent at sea, without fresh food, that only a small number of the officers and men escaped without sickness after the cruise ended.

After the Nero was placed out of commission, Lieut. John Hood, U. S. N., her executive officer, to whose energy and good judgment the success of the survey was largely due, was assigned to special duty under this Bureau for the purpose of constructing large-sized charts for use in cable laying, and discussing and tabulating the data obtained.

Nine naval vessels have been engaged during the year in making marine hydrographic surveys. The U. S. S. Michigan, on the Great Lakes, has been engaged in making surveys in localities where dangers to navigation are from time to time reported. Altogether during the past year there have been received from 60 different ships of the Navy 143 hydrographic reports, all of which have been published in notices to mariners. There have also been received 38 reports from 28 different ships relative to reported dangers to navigation.

A more exact survey of the Pacific Ocean is greatly needed. The Bureau approves the recommendation of Capt. B. H. McCalla, U. S. N., that all vessels crossing the Pacific be required to traverse certain lanes for the purpose of deciding positively upon the existence of dangers now supposed to be on the direct routes, and also for the purpose of assisting such ships as may have been accidentally disabled. The Hydrographic Office now possesses chart plates to the number of 1,113; in order to be independent of foreign charts, about 3,000 plates will be required. Of the 3,837 different charts issued, 2,137 are British Admiralty charts, 1,250 Hydrographic Office charts, and 450 Coast and Geodetic Survey charts.

Attention is again called to the practice of adding electrical appliances to ships from time to time after the installation of the electric plant, thereby making it possible to overload the dynamos. Undoubtedly the pay of electricians should be increased, it being far below that paid on shore to a class of men of the required skill. In addition, the Bureau is of the opinion that not sufficient attention is paid to this class of machinery by officers.

The Bureau recommends the installation of the Mar-

coni devices on board of several ships of the Navy, provided it can be done at a reasonable cost.

The report, which is very long, is chiefly occupied with an account of the administrative work of the Bureau. The faithful service of the clerical force is commended, and favorable consideration for their welfare solicited. Attention is again called to the need of an Assistant Chief of Bureau.

PAYMASTER GENERAL BATES'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Paymaster General of the Army shows that on July 1, 1899, officers of the Pay Department were charged with public funds aggregating \$9,682,126.44. During the fiscal year 1900 they received from the U. S. Treasury \$37,935,750.19; from soldiers' deposits, \$3,215,544.66; from Army paymasters' collections, \$900,386.93; a total of \$51,733,808.22. There was expended, on account of pay of the Army (regular and volunteers), \$36,656,600.25; pay to Regular Army, war with Spain, \$187,947.90; pay to volunteers, war with Spain, \$962,206.29; mileage to officers, \$351,163.41; Military Academy, \$322,292.01; Volunteers, Treasury certificates, \$251,322.92; emergency fund, War Department, "to disband the Cuban army," \$1,642,650. A comparison of the expenditures with those of 1899 shows a net decrease of \$33,382,147.84. The mileage provisions of the Act of May 26, 1900, have worked satisfactorily to the Army, with the exception of the application of "agreement-road" deductions. Their use in the transportation of troops and army supplies involves expense, time and labor in the multiplicity of tables required under such changing conditions, out of all proportion to the amount saved to the Government by recognition of "agreement roads" in calculation of distances and deductions for payment of mileage to the individual officer. It is therefore recommended that the words "or agreement," as appearing in the mileage provision of the Act of May 26, 1900, be stricken out.

During the past year all payments to the Army have been made monthly, except to troops serving in the Philippines. After the organization of the volunteer force it was found impracticable to pay by check or in currency or by express the forces in the field, and they have been paid by the paymasters in person. The legislative adoption of the recommendation for the increased service pay of the "paymasters' clerks," is working with admirable results.

The work of the Pay Department, from the commencement of the Spanish-American war to its close and during the continuance of hostilities in the Philippines in suppression of insurrection, has been phenomenally laborious and exacting, but the officers of this department have met every requirement of duty with zeal and promptitude and to the satisfaction of the Army. A state of war has not been permitted to interfere with the regularity of monthly payments, except in the Philippines, where bi-monthly payments have been preferred.

Up to September, 1899, the actual cash requisite for a two months' payment had been sent to the Philippines at regular intervals, on Government transports. Between eight and nine millions of American money had thus been transported to the Philippines, when it became obvious that the cable might, to a material extent, supplement shipments by transports, and thus modify the monthly drain on the Treasury. Accordingly an effective arrangement was made whereby the chief paymaster at Manila is enabled to acquire unemployed currency from Manila banking houses by cabling the amount obtainable there, whereupon a check for such amount is mailed from Washington to the New York agents of the Manila banks, and the transaction is closed without more expense than the cost of cablegram. From September 26, 1899, to June 30, 1900, \$2,605,000 has thus been inexpensively, and without risk of shipment, added to the needs of the Philippine army. By a similar cable and check transaction, and through the courteous co-operation of the Postmaster General, \$700,000 of unneeded surplus of postal revenues in Cuba and Porto Rico has been turned over for part payment of the Army in those places up to June 30 of this year.

It is suggested that Congress be asked to legislate in general terms as follows: That the pay proper of all officers and enlisted men now serving, or who have served since May 26, 1900, in Alaska, or in any countries beyond the limits of the United States, shall be increased 10 per centum for officers and 20 per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law in time of peace, and that the time of such service shall be counted from the date of embarkation from the United States until date of return thereto.

The system of allotments of pay of enlisted men of the Army, provided for in section 16, Act of March 2, 1899, went into full operation in September, 1899, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. Up to June 30, 1900, there has been paid an aggregate sum of \$123,913.16 to 3,974 allottees.

At the date of this report 543 posts are garrisoned by our troops, exclusive of those in China, 420 of them being scattered throughout fifteen of the islands of the Philippine Archipelago, 102 in the United States proper, 8 in Alaska, 8 in Cuba, 4 in Porto Rico, and 1 in Hawaii; but notwithstanding this extensive distribution, troops have been regularly paid, and General Bates very justly calls attention to the excellent work performed by the officers of the Department. There has been neither remonstrance nor complaint from any officer in the Department from Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines, but all alike have cheerfully, intelligently and faithfully performed the duty assigned to them.

REPORT OF SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. N.

In his annual report Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon General of the Navy, takes strong ground against receiving ships, holding that these vessels do not meet the requirements. Replacing these ships by barracks would add greatly to the health and comfort at those centers where the enlisted force begins a naval life.

The health record of the Navy and Marine Corps in the year showed a marked decrease in the ratio of admissions to the sick list per 1,000 of strength. This ratio was 783.03 as against 871.69 in 1898. The total number of admissions for disease was 12,794 and for injuries 2,955. The daily average of patients was 645.82. The total number of sick days was 235,725, giving an average of 11.22 days for each man of the Navy and Marine Corps. In 1898 this average was only 10.75, the large proportion of the personnel having to do duty in the Philippines being in a measure responsible for the rise in the average. The deaths in the year were 163, a death rate of 7.35 per 1,000, against 7.21 (exclusive of the Maine's casualties) in 1898. The

total number of cases treated in the naval hospitals was 3,377, a decrease of 284 from 1898.

In the year the naval hospital at Cavite has been more thoroughly equipped, and is now able to properly care for such cases as may be transferred to it. The new naval hospital at Mare Island is now occupied and in every respect meets the requirements of the Asiatic Station. The report regrets the inability to proceed with the erection of an addition to the naval hospital at Newport. The bids received were in excess of the appropriation. An additional appropriation has been asked for.

The Hospital Corps organization has now reached a standard of efficiency enabling the Bureau to make all appointments of hospital stewards from hospital apprentices, first class, by examination and promotion. It is regretted that the enlistments of hospital apprentices are not as yet sufficient to keep as large classes as are desired at the larger naval hospitals for instruction. There are now seventeen vacancies in the list of assistant surgeons, but it is hoped that these vacancies will be filled so soon as it is generally known that recent legislation gave assistant surgeons in the Navy the same rank as assistant surgeons in the Army. The medical officers of the Navy have maintained their standard of efficiency. They have been constantly employed and very few have during the past year been able to obtain the customary leave, even during the summer months.

The naval hospital fund shows that there was expended since July 1, 1899, \$13,334.29, leaving a balance on hand June 30, 1900, of \$177,909.63.

The report describes repairs made at the naval hospitals at Widow's Island, Portsmouth, Chelsea, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, Mare Island, Sitka, Yokohama and Cavite, and those contemplated together with improvements at Chelsea, Newport, New York, Mare Island and Yokohama. Suggestions are made as to sanitary improvements in the marine barracks at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and an improvement in the sanitary condition of the Washington yard is noted, although increased dispensary facilities are greatly needed. The discovery and abolition of a hidden overflow sewer that had been contaminating the health of the men at the Norfolk yard is mentioned. The raising and draining of the parade ground is advocated. General unsanitary conditions are declared to exist at the Mare Island yard that should be remedied.

Discussing the health of the naval station at Annapolis the report says that the relation between the city and the Academy is so close that it is to be regretted that there is no system of placarding premises in force in the city and that the quarantine restrictions are not as rigid as the interests of the Academy demand. In connection with the plan of razing the old buildings to make room for permanent structures, the report calls attention to the necessity for an adequate provision for the care of the sick. A detached building for the treatment of the sick is considered imperative.

The artificial illumination, with which cadets at the Academy necessarily do much work, is now barely sufficient, and an improvement in this respect is much to be desired. On dark days the light in the temporary section rooms is also inadequate.

"Casualties from football have not been serious," says the report, "and have not involved much loss of time from academic work. The game has become so specialized that it is played by only a small percentage of cadets, and therefore its benefits are confined to a few. Its disadvantages were represented during the year by 101 sick days and 113 additional days lost from drills. It was responsible for 4 fractures, 1 luxation, and several sprains and contusions."

The buildings at marine headquarters, Washington, D. C., are declared to be inadequate, and the danger of contamination of the water supply at the station at Puget Sound is pointed out. The improvements made at the naval station at Havana, Cuba, are given at some length. So great had been the deterioration under Spanish rule that some rooms had been connected with cesspools and sewers by tunnels made by rats that had held possession undisturbed. Though the general health of the station at San Juan, Porto Rico, has been good, the Surgeon General does not consider its location as "very desirable." Not a case of yellow fever was reported on the island in 1898. Owing to general vaccination smallpox has become infrequent.

Or Guam the report says that leprosy is not increasing. There are only 14 cases on the island. The health record of the U. S. S. Yosemite, anchored near Cabras Island, has been so good that it is deemed a naval station established there would enjoy far better health than the one at Agana, where the unsanitary natives have infected the soil. The health of the station at Cavite, P. I., is "not satisfactory," according to the report, and the dispensary and sick bay are inadequate.

The pension division of the Bureau received 1879 cases in the year. The increase in the number of cases of physical rejection referred to the Bureau and the continued large number of reports of medical survey received are incident in great part to the expansion of the naval service.

The Surgeon General's report is accompanied by reports of commanding officers and surgeons of ships and stations which we shall have occasion to touch upon later. We notice that Passed Asst. Surg. Lewis Morris, reporting from the U. S. S. Helena, deprecates "the habit now obtaining in the service, of loading the Navy Colt's revolver in all six chambers. It is extremely dangerous, not only to the man carrying the piece, but also to those around him. When loaded in that manner, if dropped, it will go off with almost absolute certainty. One man was killed outright on this ship before my joining her, and another was badly wounded on the Basco, and I have just heard of another similar case on the Monterey."

THE ACADEMY FOOTBALL GAME.

Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1900.
To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Philadelphia seemed to be full of naval people on the occasion of the football game between Annapolis and West Point last year. There were many pleasant meetings and there might have been more had there been the opportunity of knowing who were in town. The United States Naval Academy Association of Pennsylvania had its birth to great extent from the above idea. The Association has secured headquarters at the University Club, 1510 Walnut street, to be used as Navy headquarters on the day and evening of the coming game, Dec. 1, next. All Naval Academy men and other officers of the Service are cordially invited to make themselves at home in these quarters on that day and the Association will certainly do everything in its power to make the occasion worth remembrance.

CLARKE MERCHANT, Chairman.

The United Service Club of Philadelphia, No. 143 Walnut street, desires to extend the courtesies of the Club to all Army and Navy officers in Philadelphia on Dec. 1.

At the beginning of the article, the author states that the army and navy showed great interest in the game, but the majority of the men in the military service were from the 12th regiment, and the volunteers from the 1st regiment. The author notes that the game was won by the 12th regiment, and that the volunteers from the 1st regiment were not present. The author also notes that the game was well attended, and that the spectators were mostly from the 12th regiment.

ARMY.

(Continued from page 275)

eral with the rank of major, Nov. 10, 1900, vice Heyl, promoted.

1st Lieut. William H. Hart, 7th Cav., to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, Nov. 10, 1900, vice Peterson, deceased.

Capt. Henry P. McCain, 14th Inf., to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of major, Nov. 3, 1900, vice Barry, promoted.

Capt. James T. Kerr, 17th Inf., to be assistant adjutant general with the rank of major, Nov. 12, 1900, vice Heiland, promoted.

1st Lieut. Chas. W. Farber, 8th Cav., to be captain, Nov. 4, vice Lockwood, 4th Cav., retired.

Second Lieut. O. W. Bell, 3d Cav., to be first Lieutenant, Nov. 11, vice Farber.

Major James Miller, 22d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, Nov. 12, vice Boyle, 19th Inf., retired.

Capt. Richard T. Yeatman, 3d Inf., to be major, Nov. 13, vice Miller.

SPECIAL ORDERS, NOV. 15. H. Q. A. P. McCain, A. A. G., to Washington for duty.

The discharge from the Volunteer Army of Capt. Geo. W. Mathews, asst. surg., 36th Inf., in consequence of his having accepted a commission as 1st Lieutenant and as assistant surgeon in the Army, is announced.

Major William H. Hunter, Q. M., to West Stockbridge, Mass.

The leave granted Capt. Frank B. Andrus, 4th Inf., is extended three months.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. George J. Newgarden, asst. surg.

A board of officers will meet at the War Department Nov. 15 for examination of officers of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments to determine as to their fitness for promotion. Detail of board: Major Charles Bird, Q. M.; Major William S. Patten, Q. M.; J. Francis B. Jones, Q. M.; Major George E. Bushnell, surg.; 1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, asst. surg.; Capt. Charles B. Thompson, A. Q. M., will report for examination. These officers of the Q. M. Department will report to board for examination for promotion: Capt. Medad C. Martin, Capt. J. Estcourt Sawyer, Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson.

Par. 32. Special Orders, Oct. 19, relating to Capt. William W. Robinson, A. Q. M., is revoked.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herman A. Sievert, 4th Cav., is further extended two months.

These changes in station of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Major Pierre C. Stevens, additional paymaster, from Porto Rico to Atlanta, to relieve Major Elijah W. Halford, who is ordered to Manila.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ARAB*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 7 for Southern Luzon, P. I.

ALMOND BRANCH*—Arrived at Tacoma Nov. 9.

ARGYLL*—Sailed from Manila to Taku, China, Oct. 13.

ALGOA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 29.

ATHENIAN*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 14 for Taku, China.

AZTEC*—Arrived San Francisco Nov. 12.

BIRNSIDE—Sailed from Aden Nov. 6 for Manila.

ELGLIAN KING*—Sailed from Hong Kong Nov. 7 for San Francisco.

LUCKINGHAM*—Sailed from Portland, Ore., Nov. 10 for Manila.

BUFORD—Sailed from New York for Manila Nov. 7.

CALIFORNIAN*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 4.

CONEMAUGH*—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Oct. 18.

CROOK—Arrived at New York Nov. 8.

EGERT—At Taku, China.

FEDERICA*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 15.

FLINTSHIRE*—Out of charter at San Francisco, Cal.

GARONNE*—Arrived at Manila, P. I., Sept. 7.

GRANT—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 16 for Manila.

HANCOCK—Arrived at Manila Oct. 23.

INDIANA*—Sailed from Taku Oct. 10 for Nagasaki.

INGALLS*—At San Juan, P. R.

KINTUCK*—Sailed from Manila Oct. 26 for Seattle.

KILPATRICK—Sailed from New York Nov. 13 for Manila.

KVARREN*—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 5.

LAWTON—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 2.

LEELANAW—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 10 for Manila.

LENOX*—Arrived at Manila Nov. 8.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Oct. 16 for San Francisco.

MCCLELLAN—Sailed from New York Nov. 14 for San Juan.

MCPEHSON—Arrived at Havana Nov. 13.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 30.

OOPACK*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Oct. 19 for Kobe, Japan.

PAKING—Sailed from Nagasaki Oct. 24 for Taku.

PENNSYLVANIA—At Manila, P. I.

PORT ALBERT*—Arrived at Manila Nov. 11.

RAWLINS—Arrived at Nuevitas Nov. 12.

RELIEF—At Nagasaki.

ROSECRANS—At Taku, China.

SEGWICK—Arrived at New York Oct. 22.

SEWARD—Arrived at Seattle Nov. 10.

SIAM*—Sailed from Manila to San Francisco Oct. 13.

SHERMAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

STRATHGYLE*—Sailed from Manila Nov. 7 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at Nagasaki Nov. 11.

TERRY—At New York, N. Y.

THYRA*—Arrived at Manila Nov. 2.

THOMAS—Sailed from Manila Nov. 2 for San Francisco.

UNIVERSE*—Out of charter at San Francisco.

WAREEN—Sailed from Taku for Manila Nov. 1.

WESTMINSTER*—Arrived at Manila Oct. 11.

WRIGHT—At New York, N. Y.

WYFIELD*—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 13 for Manila.

WILHELMINA*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., to Taku Oct. 6.

*Means chartered vessels.

STATE TROOPS.

Annual Inspections New York Guard.

12TH NEW YORK—COL. GEO. R. DYER.

At the annual inspection and muster of the 12th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., by Col. Sanger and assistants at the armory on the evening of Nov. 9 the command showed up to very good effect, parading 631 officers and men, the largest number of any in the brigade, a fact all the more to its credit when it is remembered that the 12th was only re-established as a National Guard command in the spring of 1899, after its muster out from the volunteer service, incident to the war with Spain, and was longer in the U. S. service than any other regiment from New York. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. S. and N. C. S.	30	0	30
Hospital Corps.	12	1	13
Co. A	42	11	53
Co. B	86	3	89
Co. C	58	9	67
Co. D	49	7	56
Co. E	93	9	102
Co. F	45	11	56
Co. G	61	4	65
Co. H	56	11	67
Co. I	49	0	49
Co. K	50	12	62
	631	78	709

At the inspection of 1899 there were 349 present, with 326 absent.

The regiment has been ordered to assemble for review at the armory on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27th. On this occasion the tablet presented to the regiment by the Board of Officers of the 112th Regiment, in memory of those who lost their lives in the U. S. service during the war with Spain will be unveiled. Co. E will hold a dance in the near future. Athletic games open to all amateurs will be held at the armory Thursday evening, Nov. 22, and there will be any amount of spirited competition.

22D NEW YORK—COL. F. BARTLETT

The annual inspection of the 22d Regiment was made at the armory Nov. 12 by Col. Sanger and assistants, the regiment making a very creditable showing, and assembling promptly. Out of an aggregate membership of 569 officers and men there were only 34 absentees, the least number of any regiment in the brigade. Co. A, Captain Murphy, still maintains its record as the largest company in the regiment, with Co. E, Captain Usher, second. The percentage of present was the best in the brigade, viz: 93 1-2. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. S. and N. C. S.	28	3	31
Co. A	97	5	102
Co. B	30	3	33
Co. C	46	2	48
Co. D	41	4	45
Co. E	57	5	62
Co. F	53	3	56
Co. G	49	1	50
Co. H	43	4	47
Co. I	45	3	48
Co. K	39	1	40
Hos. Corps	7	0	7
	535	34	569

At the inspection of 1899 the regiment paraded 587 present with 55 absent.

7TH NEW YORK—COL. D. APPLETON

The 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., has accepted the challenge of the 23d Regiment for a two-mile relay race to take place at the games of the latter organization on Nov. 17.

The 7th Regiment at its inspection and muster in the armory on the evening of Nov. 13 paraded 962 officers and men out of its roll of 973, having but 11 absentees. This was a much larger number than many supposed would turn out, and it is but 36 less than at the inspection of 1899. The regiment never looked better, and enthusiastic friends of the command present saw the same fine, big, solid companies parading as of years gone by, and, as one old veteran remarked, "Damn it as much as you like, but you can't beat it!"

Right on the minute, the regiment was ready according to orders, and work that took Colonel Sanger and his assistants some three hours to accomplish in smaller regiments was performed in the 7th—the largest regiment—in one hour and thirty-five minutes.

This record is attainable by others if they will take a leaf from the 7th in promptness in assembling, and properly prepared muster rolls. Co. C, Captain McDougal; E, Captain Davidson; F, Captain Stelle; G, Captain Underwood; H, Captain Lydecker, each paraded 100 per cent. of its membership. Co. E has gained largely in numbers, and the inspection of 1899, when its roll was 85, and in this respect has the banner record. Lieut. Col. William H. Kipp has now attended annual inspections for forty-three years, and Major James C. Abrams has rounded his fortieth annual inspection. The figures of the inspection in detail are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Agg.
F. S. and N. C. S.	26	0	26
Co. A	69	3	72
Co. B	88	2	90
Co. C	103	0	103
Co. D	96	3	99
Co. E	102	0	102
Co. F	79	0	79
Co. G	103	0	103
Co. H	95	0	95
Co. I	96	2	98
Co. K	102	1	103
Hos. Corps	8	0	8
	962	11	973

Last year the regiment paraded 908 officers and men, with 10 absent.

OUR FORCES LEAVING CHINA.

The shifting of American troops from China to Manila was the feature of the week in the Oriental situation. The Army transport Warren, with the 14th Infantry on board, arrived at Manila on Nov. 14, according to a despatch received by the Adjutant General. The men were in excellent health and are reported to have vastly improved by their experience. The 14th, in command of Colonel Daggett, left Manila for China the middle of July, on the transport Indiana. An article on page 281 of this number shows the estimate placed upon the work of our troops in China by foreign observers.

According to despatches received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, four companies of the 15th Inf. have left Taku, China, for Manila, and the transport Sumner has sailed from Nagasaki for Manila with four troops of the 6th Cav., which also saw service in China, and four batteries of the 3d Art. General Chaffee wires that Troops I, K, L and M, 6th Cav., under Lieut. Col. T. J. Wint, will remain in China. The Chief Signal Officer has been informed by telegraph that Major Scriven, the chief of the signal detachment with the Pekin expedition, had sailed for Manila, leaving three signal officers and a few men to operate the American military wire between Pekin and Tien-Tsin, Brig. Gen. Chas. F. Humphrey, of General Chaffee's staff, has gone to Shan-hai-kwan (Gulf of Liao-Tung) to inspect that place regarding its availability as a winter port.

Russia, on the demands of England, is reported to Tien-Tsin to have decided to turn over the Pekin railway to Count von Waldersee. The Chinese Emperor objects to the Powers' demands relative to the punishment of certain Chinese officials. Belgium has annexed land at Tien-Tsin for a settlement. The foreign ministers in Pekin have been holding conferences with a view to formulating demands on China. On the invitation of Russia to resume control of Manchuria, China has appointed a governor general of the province, which will be governed as a Russian protectorate.

The London "Chronicle" says that it is distinctly good news that the French are about to erect a national monument on the field of Waterloo. Although the fortune of war decided against them, they have reason to be proud of the conduct of their countrymen on that day.

APPOINTMENTS TO THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Clifford C. Early, Lynchburg, Va.; Marion H. Olbizar, (alt.), Salem, Va.; Arthur F. Fitzpatrick, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas A. Smith, Omaha, Neb.; Dewett C. Jones, Narrows, Ga.; Wm. J. Lindsay (alt.), Savannah, Ga.; Edward C. Mitchell, Carbondale, Ill.; Roy Dodd (alt.), Anna, Ill.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, Nov. 12.

Following deaths have occurred since last report: Dysentery—Nov. 7, Co. M., 4th Vol. Inf., Everett S. Wiley; Oct. 7, Co. G, 4th Vol. Inf., Andrew Scott; Co. L, 19th Vol. Inf., J. Edward McCarthy; Nov. 3, Troop K, 4th Cav., Guy A. Rea; Co. A, 28th Vol. Inf., Corp. Edward Fitzgerald; Nov. 6, Co. K, 21st Inf., Raphael Gagnon; Co. H, 17th Inf., Charles B. Lageman; Nov. 2, Co. D, 20th Vol. Inf., William Krueger; Oct. 5, Co. C, 28th Vol. Inf., Artificer Walter D. Green; Oct. 25, Co. K, 25th Inf., Albert Harris; Oct. 26, Co. K, 25th Inf., William Sites; Oct. 16, Co. L, 18th Inf., Leonard Frey; Co. I, 47th Vol. Inf., Conaway O. Bullman.

All Other Causes—Nov. 7, Troop E, 11th Vol. Cav., William Hall; Nov. 4, Co. I, 42d Vol. Inf., Sergt. Ezra J. Williams; Oct. 27, Co. A, 45th Vol. Inf., Edward Hunter; Nov. 5, Co. A, Louis Talmadge; Nov. 1, Battery F, 4th Art., James L. Leighson; Nov. 4, Co. C, 36th Vol. Inf., Corp. Asa C. Hylton; Nov. 2, band, 12th Inf., Corp. Felipe Frans; Nov. 4, Co. A, 49th Vol. Inf., Amos Ried; Oct. 16, Co. I, 22d Inf., Corp. Charles Henry; Sept. 25, Co. I, 49th Vol. Inf., Lewis Horton; Nov. 3, Co. K, 46th Vol. Inf., William H. McIntyre; Nov. 8, Co. K, 42d Vol. Inf., Edward F. Miller; Nov. 6, Co. E, 4th Inf., Edward E. Davis.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Nov. 15.

Killed—Nov. 10, Subig, Luzon, Co. I, 25th Inf., James McCormick. Wounded—Nov. 10, Subig, Luzon, Elmer A. Price, Co. L, 25th Inf., wounded in shoulder, serious; James S. Cox, Co. L, 25th Inf., wounded in shoulder, slight; Walker D. Reason, Co. I, 25th Inf., wounded in foot, slight; Henry Warfield, Co. L, 25th Inf., wounded in shoulder, serious; Oct. 26, Camiling, Luzon, Troop G, 9th Cav., Job McKinney, wounded in back, serious; Oct. 25, Cosecos, Luzon, Co. H, 33d Vol. Inf., Henry S. Johnson, wounded in thigh, serious; Nov. 2, Bangue, Luzon, Co. A, 23d Vol. Inf., Albinus M. Andrews, eye, slight; Capt. Charles Van Way, wounded in chest, serious; Corporal William M. Miller, Co. A, wounded in leg above knee, slight; John B. Clark, Co. A, wounded in neck, slight; Peter Schomers, Co. A, wounded in thigh, serious; William Niclila, Co. A, scalp, slight.

MACARTHUR.

Manila, Nov. 16.

PHILIPPINE STATISTICS.

The amount of space we gave to General MacArthur's report in our last issue precluded anything but skeletonized reviews of the accompanying reports and we preferred to defer consideration of them, till we could discuss them more at length. Major S. C. Mills, Inspector General, Acting Inspector General of the Division of the Philippines, says that there were on inspection duty in the Division one officer of the regular Inspector General's Department, two of the Volunteer Department and eleven line officers detailed as acting inspectors general, one officer of the Volunteer Department being on special duty in the Division.

Major John A. Hull, Judge Advocate, U. S. V., Asst. Judge Advocate of the Division, reports 2190 enlisted men tried by general court-martial and 2189 reported. The total number of acquittals was 200; disapprovals, 59; dishonorable discharges, 789, and the amount of forfeitures adjudged, exclusive of forfeiture on account of dishonorable discharges, \$55,306.91. The apportionment of men tried by general court-martial was as follows:

Among the offenses were 55 for quitting post, 214 for sleeping on post, 3 rape, 2 attempted rape, 4 murder, 2 manslaughter, 15 assault with intent to kill, 2 burglary, 20 robbery, 2 stabbing with intent to commit murder, 82 larceny, 9 abusing natives, 4 allowing himself to be captured, 10 accepting bribe, 18 allowing prisoner to escape, 103 assault, 13 assault and battery, 11 assault with dangerous or deadly weapon, 15 assault with intent to kill, 10 assaulting a sentinel, 1 attempt to commit rape, 114 drunkenness, and 215 drunk and disorderly.

In the matter of summary courts the total number of cases reported were 18,426; men tried, 12,988; acquittals, 671; disapprovals, 85; sergeants tried, 343; corporals tried, 967; acting stewards tried, 6; privates tried, 11,672; amount of forfeitures adjudged, \$108,461.85.

Among the offenses were 36 allowing prisoner to escape, 284 assault, 52 assault and battery, 3 assaulting a sentinel, 157 breach of arrest, 1 bribery, 2152 drunkenness, 1061 drunk and disorderly and 172 fighting.

As to military commissions there were 50 cases, 72 defendants, all natives; 50 convictions, 13 acquittals and 6 disapprovals. The aggregate of the sentences was 2,000 pesos in fines and 483 years of confinement. Death sentences were six.

The offenses tried by the various provost courts have included almost every crime and misdemeanor known to the law. To these courts were reported 9,607 cases, involving 14,383 defendants. There were 10,881 convictions and 2,284 acquittals. The aggregate of fines was \$333,710 (Mexican) and of confinement 904 years.

In the report of the Chief Quartermaster, Major C. P. Miller, it is pointed out that the rapid advance of the Army, the establishment of new posts for the garrisons necessary to hold the sections garrisoned and the supply of these posts has made the work of the supply department, with the limited means at hand, one of great difficulty. This expansion has been from as few posts near the basis of supply to over 350, many of them situated at remote and almost inaccessible points.

From the statistics on desertions we learn that the highest organizations in desertions reported were the 34th Vol. Inf., 38; the 9th Inf., 37; the 14th Inf., 22; 4th Cav., 21 and 21st Inf., 20.

The work of the department has been most interesting and instructive. Much of it has been done by quartermasters of the volunteers, some with more or less experience during the Spanish war, and Major Miller pays them the compliment of saying that with rare exceptions, they have rendered fine service.

It has been found practically impossible to prevent stealing during the transfer of stores to the storehouses, in Manila, particularly when night work was necessary, but it has been reduced to a minimum.

During the past few months the useful carabao have been killed in large numbers by rinderpest. The mule transportation has now largely taken the place of the carabao, and the army has not felt seriously the loss of this animal.

The men will not wear the helmet to any extent. In two regiments the colonels have required it, and Major Miller believes it is better for the health of the men that they should; but there are many objections: it is easily knocked off the head by the gun or the thick brush when advancing rapidly and it is inconvenient at night when the men are sleeping in the field. The campaign hat arranged for ventilation about the sweat band and in the sides above the head has met with general approval and will be, when perfected, a suitable hat for field service in a tropical climate.

Blankets, he thinks, should be light weight for that climate. The Gold Medal cot is greatly liked, as it folds and takes little space and is the only cot the men have had that could be taken with them in changes of station. The bamboo bunk has been used extensively about Manila, but it soon dries out and falls to pieces. During the past year there has been practically no call for either white uniforms or white cork helmets. The white uniforms soil too quickly for field service, and the white helmets are too good a mark in the field, and the men prefer a campaign hat to a helmet.

Horses and mules brought to the islands from the United States soon become acclimated and keep in good condition. The fact is established that our stock will do well there, and in case of a shortage of American forage, native forage can be substituted. In the shipping of animals from the United States much has been learned.

To keep an efficient force of clerks in the Philippines has been difficult. Some cannot stand the climate, and have to return to the United States; others get homesick, and, as they get no more pay here than in the United States, they try every known method to get sent back.

The effort to get good, experienced clerks from the United States for the department has been a failure. Clerks of that class are not hunting a place and are wanted where they are. They will rarely come to Manila. When any quartermaster's office in the United States is willing to give up an experienced clerk for this Division, there is an out about him somewhere—usually drink—and he will be of no use here.

Major Edward E. Dravo, Chief Commissary, says that often during the operations of last summer, fall and the early winter, troops operating in the field became so far separated from their supplies that it was impossible to reach them, in which case supplies were obtained from the residents and receipts were given for them. In all cases where these receipts have been presented, prompt payment has been made. The principal

difficulty was the transportation, in spite of the energetic efforts of the Depot Quartermaster, and his assistants, to meet the emergency.

The problem of supplying fresh meat to the troops has been the one presenting the greatest difficulties. There are comparatively few cattle in the islands; they are very small and very subject to disease. The main supply of fresh meat, beef and mutton, has been obtained from the Navy, which has three refrigerated ships on duty, making alternate trips to Australia, where the meat is bought, frozen, and is kept in that condition until it is issued. This meat has given perfect satisfaction. It can only be supplied, however, to posts where it is to be used within forty-eight hours after it is shipped.

Major Dravo believes the problem of supplying fresh meat to the troops can be solved only by establishing cold-storage plants, with one compartment in which the temperature is kept below the freezing point, at various central stations on the islands, and keeping a constant supply, which can be delivered by refrigerated ships from Australia. The Chief Commissary thinks it is possible for the naval ships to do this.

The amount of stores lost through deterioration and theft has been abnormally large in the past year. The total losses by theft during the six months amounted to \$5,575.64, and, though frequently attention was called to the matter, the Quartermaster's Department has been unable to eradicate the evil. It is, however, working at a great disadvantage, for most of the lighting is done in open cases.

The report of Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Chief Surgeon, is full of interesting observations.

The ratio of non-effectives to the whole strength has, until January, 1900, ranged from 9 per cent. to about 13 per cent. Since this date this ratio has decreased materially, the maximum, 9.02 per cent., being for April, and the minimum, 7.9 per cent. for February; the average for the seven months being 8.84 per cent. These figures embrace the most sickly period of the year, i. e., the spring months, and it is hoped that a still further decrease may be shown during the following five months. There is much significance in the fact that the smallest percentage of sickness is shown in the February report, which covers the period of greatest military activity in the past six months. In these operations, although the heat during the middle of the day was excessive and the men were undergoing great physical exertion, the percentage of cases of heat exhaustion and sunstroke was only a trifle more than one-third of one per cent. to the whole number of sick.

To determine the character of diseases, the hospital reports for June 23, 1900, for 2575 cases, were summarized and found to be distributed as follows: Typhoid fever, 3.07 per cent.; malarial fever, 23.19 per cent.; dysentery, 11.13 per cent.; diarrhoea, 14.48 per cent.; other intestinal diseases, 1.36 per cent.; gastric disorders, 5.14 per cent.; wounds and injuries, 10.60 per cent.; heat exhaustion, .19 per cent.; sunstroke, .17 per cent.; venereal diseases, 9.32 per cent.; variola, .19 per cent.; varioloid, .11 per cent.; undetermined, 4.67 per cent.; all other diseases, 15.35 per cent.

It is estimated that about 44.8 per cent. of the total non-effective force suffers from disease which is preventable by improved methods of sanitation, and it is upon the belief that sanitation will be further perfected that the hope for a decreased sick report is based. The unusually large figure—nearly one half—will not fail to strike our readers as particularly impressive. Rheumatism, while not usually of a very severe type, is practically incurable, says Colonel Greenleaf.

Venereal diseases, which figure so prominently in the statistics of English armies in the tropics, he goes on to say, add but a relatively small proportion to the total sick. A not inconsiderable part of such disease is imported with the troops from the United States, and of the remainder those troops stationed at Manila suffer most. Native females are as a rule not immoral and prostitution exists only among the most abandoned classes in the cities. White prostitutes of all nationalities are very numerous in Manila, and unto them, probably, rather than to the native, is to be attributed the larger part of the venereal sick report. Smallpox, as a result of thorough vaccination, has been almost eradicated from both the army and native population.

The number of deaths in the Army has steadily increased and a diminution of the death list can scarcely be expected. The number of men shot from ambush by small guerrilla bands now exceeds those killed at any previous time, and as time progresses and the men become more and more debilitated by tropical service, the more marked will be the ratio of deaths.

From January 1, 1900, to July 31, 1900, inclusive, the total mortality was as follows: Killed in action, 4 officers and 204 enlisted men; died of wounds, 3 officers and 43 enlisted men; injuries, 1 officer and 26 enlisted men; suicide, 3 officers and 17 enlisted men; drowned, 2 officers and 38 enlisted men; variola, 2 officers and 87 enlisted men; typhoid, 2 officers and 79 enlisted men; dysentery, 2 officers and 195 enlisted men, and other diseases, 5 officers and 282 enlisted men.

This means an average of 4.7 deaths daily. The ratio of death due to disease and to those due to wounds received in action is about 3 to 1. The mortality rate as shown by these figures is about 26.7 per 1,000 per annum, or 2.22 per 1,000 per annum per month. In addition to the deaths from wounds received in action 28 officers and 347 men received wounds which have not caused loss of life.

The total number killed and wounded in action was, therefore, officers, 35; men, 594; a total of 629. The mortality due to wounds received in action was: Officers, 7; men, 349; a total of 356. The ratio of deaths to wounds received was: Officers, total wounded, 35; died, 7, percentage, 20; men, total wounded, 594; died, 249; percentage, 41.90.

The average strength of the Army during the past seven months has been approximately, 2,246 officers and 61,498 men. This shows that during the past seven months: 1.60 per cent. of all officers have been wounded in action; .96 per cent. of all enlisted men have been wounded in action. The following is the percentage of deaths in seven months: .311 per cent. of all officers have been killed in action; .405 per cent. of all enlisted men have been killed in action. Dysentery as a cause of death in the Philippines comes next to gunshot injuries, with a total of 197 deaths, or .30 per cent. of the entire command within the past seven months.

To a rapidly increasing appreciation among both officers and men of the beneficial results of sanitation and to the efforts of medical officers to enforce the cardinal rules, is attributed by Colonel Greenleaf the decreased percentage of sick in the command, but if sanitation were perfect, the sick report would be reduced by nearly one-half. The best results in this line have been secured through the efforts of experienced officers such as Major H. O. Perley, Surgeon, U. S. A., commanding the Relief, who rendered an unofficial report upon the sanitary conditions of each port visited by him. Major F. R. Keeler, Surgeon, U. S. V., also made an inspection through the Southern Islands, giving, upon his return, the most val-

uable report yet received from these districts. Major L. M. Maus, Surgeon, U. S. A., is also complimented for his indefatigable work in Northern Luzon.

The importance of the rudimentary principles of hygiene are thoroughly recognized by those experienced in camp life, but the average civilian, it seems, must learn the fatal results of his neglect before he begins to consider sanitary laws in their true light. This statement applies to officers as well as to the men, and, strange though it may seem, even carefully educated medical men must gain experience before being duly impressed. It is natural, therefore, to expect trouble with new troops and new medical officers, and such has been the case with every army which has ever been sent into the field.

The report points out that much of the work now done by the Hospital Corps men could be done by Filipinos, and that the exchange of a few Hospital Corps men for natives would not decrease the effectiveness of the service and would be a measure of economy. It says: "The work done by the Hospital Corps of the Army is deserving of the highest praise. In 120 posts there is no medical officer, and these men, in many cases entirely untrained, have had to perform the duties of a medical officer."

Colonel Greenleaf says that "earnestness and patriotic devotion to duty has marked the service of medical officers. There are but few exceptions to this statement, and the blunders calling for correction, as a rule, have been the natural mistakes of untrained surgeons placed in responsible and exacting positions for which they were unfitted."

We shall touch on other reports in the same volume in our next issue.

AMERICAN VIEW OF THE BOER WAR.

In his book, "With Both Armies" (Scribner's, New York), Richard Harding Davis has gathered together his articles which had appeared in the newspapers during the progress of the Boer war. Probably the most striking thing in the book from a military standpoint is the contrast drawn at page 191 between the British and Boer armies.

"I remember," says the narrative, "that great army of General Buller's as I saw it stretching out over the basin of the Tugela like the children of Israel in numbers, like Tammany Hall in organization and discipline, with not a tent pin missing; with hospitals as complete as those established in the heart of London; with searchlights, heliographs, war balloon, Roentgen rays, pontoon bridges, telegraph wagons and trenching tools, farriers with anvils, major-generals, map-makers, 'galloper' intelligence departments, even biographies and censors. I knew that seven miles from us just such another completely equipped and disciplined column was advancing to the opposite bank of the Sand River."

"And opposed to it was this merry company of Boer farmers, lying on the grass, toasting pieces of freshly-killed ox on the end of a stick, their hobble ponies foraging for themselves a half mile away; a thousand men without a tent among them, without a field glass. It was a picnic, a pastoral scene—not a scene of war. On the hills overlooking the drift were the guns, but down along the banks the burghers were sitting in circles singing the evening hymns, so that it sounded like a Sunday evening in the country at home. At the drift other burghers were watering the oxen, bathing and washing in the cold river; around the camp-fires others were smoking luxuriously, with their saddles for pillows. These were the men and this gypsy enchantment was the force which for six months had been holding back the 'Lion and her cubs'."

The quotation marks save Mr. Davis from the suspicion of not knowing the gender of the king of beasts. Mr. Davis makes a comparison between the brutality of the Boer conflict and the chivalry displayed in the Spanish-American war, in which he was a correspondent. He says:

"In this campaign everything seems to have been done to degrade war, to make it even more brutal than it is; to callous the mind towards it; to rob it of all of its possible heroism and terrible magnificence. We have the incident of the British officer who protested loudly against General Cronje receiving a cigar when he asked for one; of another who distributed Mrs. Cronje's wisp of false hair as a souvenir to his brother officers; of Capt. C. of the Scots Greys who photographed the Boers while the Tommies bayoneted them. These incidents make warfare worse than brutal—it becomes vulgar."

"I prefer to remember that Admiral Cervera sent an officer to the American Admiral to assure him of the safety of Hobson and his crew, and to congratulate him on their courage, and that Captain Philip called to his men when they had sunk the Spanish battleship, 'Don't cheer! those men are drowning.'"

Going over the list of British failures seems to Mr. Davis like reading the tombstones in a graveyard. This inspires him to say: "Compare that list with the list of men who came out of the Spanish-American war with a record of something done. I do not make this comparison as an American, but because it illustrates that in war which is the most difficult of all professions, intelligence is the only thing which should count. It is not years of service; if it were the man who has been a night watchman at a bank for thirty-six years might lay claim to the position of cashier. It is intelligence, and again intelligence."

The "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" reports that the Boers have a poor opinion of the British cavalry. With regard to the lancer regiments, it was said that the presence of scouts, patrols, and reconnoitering parties could always be easily detected owing to the pennons; and sarcastic reference was made to a lancer hiding himself and his horse behind a bush while he let the tell-tale little flag flutter above the cover. In the recent summer manoeuvres in Germany it was noted that all lancers when reconnoitering carried their lances pennon downwards.

The strength of the British China Expeditionary force which sailed from India was as follows: British officers, 532; British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, 643; natives of all ranks, 18,168; total, 19,343; followers, 10,456; coolies for transport, 4,264; pack mules, 4,604; bullocks, 1,104; field guns, 14; maxim guns, 14; ammunition, 10,178 boxes.

The Empire State Society Daughters of 1812 has received permission from Secretary Root and Colonel Mills to place a tablet commemorative of the heroes of 1812 in the chapel at West Point. The tablet will be of black marble with gilt lettering, and will be the second placed in the chapel by a patriotic society.

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LADRONES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Chaplain Henry Swift, 13th Inf., sends us an interesting account of the ravages of ladrones in the Philippines showing most strongly the necessity for keeping them in subjection by a sufficient body of troops. We condense it in part. The islands, he shows, have always been the resort of pirates and freebooters, who have kept in terror the more peaceable population, and have been able to find retreats in the inaccessible mountain ranges, jungles and swamps. At present piracy is almost stamped out, but the ladrones remain. In bands of from thirty to one hundred or more they unite under regular leaders to levy tribute on the trains of native carts trafficking along the roads by day, and at night attack the outlying "barrios" of the towns.

Their lairs are well known to the more peaceful inhabitants, but they fear to give information owing to the swift and cruel vengeance which would follow. In the more remote towns a portion even of the population will secretly aid the ladrones, offering shelter and information as to convoys of money in return for their own safety.

Chaplain Swift cites his station at Binalonan as a fair example of the Filipino town and political system. Twenty miles from the railroad and 140 from Manila, it possesses a church and convent, bath houses, a market, tribunal and presidencia, or mayor's house, all clustered around the plaza and forming the "centro de la población." Streets and lanes radiate off, with houses ranging from comfortable abodes costing several thousand pesos to bamboo-framed huts covered with palm leaves and nipa shingles. Next comes open country devoted to rice culture, with occasional hamlets, called "barrios," extending two to four miles to the bounds of the next town. All this is under a "presidente," assisted by a "vice-presidente" and "secretario," with a police force of captains, sergeants and privates. Each barrio also has its "cabeza," or head man, who answers to Common Councilman.

The town has no stores, except booths, with ten-dollar stocks of tobacco, print goods and housekeeping supplies, but on certain days sales held in the market place are crowded from far and near with native wares, clothes, pottery, mats, bolos and provisions, causing a lively trade, whose principal medium is the centavo, worth about half a cent.

Chaplain Swift, whose duty it has been to serve as counsel to many ladrones captured by the military authorities, gives an account of some of their crimes, "an unvarnished recapitulation serving better than any generalizations to exhibit the state of affairs in a country helpless, save for the strong protection of our Army."

At Urdaneta, six miles away, one Maximino Gualdo and his wife were aroused one night last January by a band of ladrones armed with lances and talibones,

a kind of compromise between a sword and a bolo. One struck a blow which rendered the wife unconscious. She revived later to find her husband dying by her side, fatally slashed with talibones. The deed, she testified later, was one of revenge, her husband having previously laid information against the leader of the party for stealing a carabao.

At Asinan, also near by, at about the same period, a party of ladrones led by a ruffian named Canuto Albaro entered the village. They raided the house of Mariano Magpalan and carried him off before the eyes of his mother and wife. Four days later his body was found, cut to pieces and buried in a rice field, the head gone.

At the base of a range of foothills leading into a precipitous mountain range lies Pozzurubio (The Red Well), a handsome town with a trim plaza, white-walled convent and large native houses of hard woods, finished with carved panels and doors. A town of some wealth acquired from the raising of rice and the best tobacco in the islands; also, it is suspected, from the fruits of brigandage, its nearby hills giving refuge for the lawless and disaffected. The temper of its people is largely anti-American. In November, 1898, some United States troops made it a stopping place, and many of the inhabitants fled. A few remained and received our forces with confidence and kindness. Hardly had the troops gone when a party of about 40 ladrones, under the leadership of a mere boy, invaded the town to take vengeance on the natives friendly to us. They raided the houses of a number of people, binding and carrying off Agostino Castillo, Doroteo, an old man, and Joaquin, his grandson, Garciano and Thomas Venezuela, and the latter's father-in-law, Valerio Arcangel. They looted the house of Venezuela, heaped upon him execrations for having favored the Americans, and demanded of the terrified women-folk the wages earned from the Americans by their treason. Next day a searching party found in the fields the bound bodies of four of the men carried off. Three were dead, but one showed signs of life, and recovering told how, after a rude farce of a trial, four of the captured men had been stood up before a firing party and shot. The boy had been carried off, and was murdered two days later.

Three prospectors, well supplied with provisions, arms and mining material, stopped at the town of San Nicolas last March, left part of their supplies with the commanding officer there, and went on after engaging Igorote carriers. Their last names were given as Brown, Hays and Mackay. They were seen later on their way to the Igorote village of Santa Rosa by two men out fishing in the hills. Nearly a month later Lieutenant Sanford, hearing rumors of foul play, went on a scout in the hills. An armed party of ladrones had been seen to pass after the departure of the prospectors. The Igorote village to which they were bound was found completely destroyed. Farther on in a fresh grave were found the heads and members of the three men, cut off by bolos.

Chaplain Swift gives other instances of ladrone outrages, and says: "Soldiers have been waylaid and barbarously tortured and murdered. No one is safe unarmed or alone. The natives, being unarmed, are mostly the victims. It suffices that they have money, or that they are friendly to us, or that they have given any sort of information against the ladrones. The country is terrorized. The only security the people enjoy, and they realize it thoroughly, is the protecting presence and vigilance of our troops. No praise can be too high for the zeal, efficiency and courage of our officers (so many of them young men) and soldiers in repressing, hunting down, disarming, arresting and chastising these outlaws."

"I look forward, however, with apprehension to any future diminution of our forces, or the necessary abandonment of any of the ground now occupied, at least before this ladronism is thoroughly stamped out. Take this place for instance: With a small force present, and yards, and lead a quiet, and for the tropics, an even thousand people are in perfect security. They

have picked up heart, repaired their dilapidated houses industriously, and are not afraid to let it be known. Their attitude towards us is one of friendliness and confidence. Almost all original information whereby we have been able to capture arms, or arrest ladrones, has come from them. The testimony whereby we have been able to convict has come exclusively from them. But in the event of the contraction of our lines and the abandonment of ground now held, a terrible vengeance will follow. The hills will disgorge their swarms of robber bands. The vicious elements in the towns, in sympathy or league with the ladrones, will reassert themselves, and from within and without every town there will arise a reign of terror. Every one who has been friendly to us will be marked out as a victim, everyone who has accumulated however small a saving, and riot, arson, robbery, torture, cruelty and murder will reign among a helpless and deserving population."

"Upon us rests the responsibility of allowing the inception of such a condition of affairs. If it should come, then upon us would devolve the burden of a sharp, relentless and even cruel suppression, where now firm but milder measures are sufficient."

HOW TO REACH OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands bears the same rate of postage as matter within the United States. United States postage stamps are valid in either direction. The same rates apply to Cuba and China where the letters are marked "Soldier's Letter," "Sailor's Letter," "Marine's Letter," to indicate the branch of the service to which the writer belongs. Letters from the United States to members of the services in Cuba are charged domestic postage, viz.: Letters, for each ounce or fraction thereof, 2 cents; postal cards (single), 1 cent; postal cards (double), 2 cents; newspapers, for every four ounces or fraction thereof, 1 cent.

The Post Office Department will send all mail for China via San Francisco to Nagasaki, where it will be separated, and that intended for soldiers in the Philippines will be sent to Manila, and that for soldiers in the Chinese service will be forwarded to Taku and distributed to Tien-Tsin and elsewhere. Mark the letter "China, via San Francisco." All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States addressed for delivery in China or Japan will be made up in separate packages by R. P. O. lines and post offices and labeled "San Francisco—China—Military and Naval Mail." These mails are distributed in the San Francisco Post Office and are made up in packages addressed to the various companies, regiments or vessels, to insure the utmost promptness in delivery at destination. All mails for the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in China and Japan must be forwarded to San Francisco, as above described, unless paid at postal union rates and specially addressed to be forwarded otherwise.

The mail address for vessels of the Navy will be found in our Navy Table.

In addressing persons in the services, be particular to put the company and regiment or organization the persons belong to on the letters or packages, and in Navy communications be careful to add the name of the vessel and the rank of a person, if he has any.

The Cuban and Pan-American Express Company, of 53 Broadway, New York, receive money and packages of all kinds for the Army and Navy in Cuba and Porto Rico, which it forwards on all mail and fast steamers.

The International Express Company, of 53 Broadway, New York, will take packages from New York direct to Manila, via steamships. Special low freight rates on packages.

Steamers of Pacific Mail S. S. Company sail from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: China, Nov. 20; Doric, Nov. 28; Nippon Maru, Dec. 6; City of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14; Coptic, Dec. 22; American Maru, Dec. 29.

Steamers of the Oceanic S. S. Co. sail from San Francisco for Honolulu as follows: Mariposa, Nov. 28; Moana, Dec. 26.

Steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company leave Vancouver, B. C., for Yokohama and Hong Kong as follows: Empress of China, Dec. 3; Empress of India, Dec. 11; Empress of Japan, Jan. 26. For Honolulu the Warrimoo leaves Dec. 14.

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blanks sent on application.

With reference to the Judge gun briefly described in our issue of Oct. 20, p. 171, the "Scientific American" says: "Apart from the physical impossibility of making a disk which would carry holding and releasing mechanism capable of withstanding the strains due to a peripheral speed of several thousand feet per second, these would-be artillerists evidently overlooked the fact that if there should be a delay of an infinitesimal fraction of a second of the part of the releasing gear, the shell would be thrown rearwardly into the fort, the casemate or the between-decks battery, as the case might be, and the gunner 'hoist with his own petard.'"

To rebuild wasted tissue and fortify the system against the sudden changes of fall and winter, doctors recommend DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters.—(Advt.)

BORN.

HINES.—To the wife of 1st Lieut. John L. Hines, 2d Inf., a daughter, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 6, 1900.

STRAUB.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. Oscar I. Straub, 5th U. S. Art., a son, Theodore Frederick.

TAYLOR.—At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., Nov. 11, 1900, to the wife of Naval Constructor D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

BURR—SHIPMAN.—At Christ Church, New York, Nov. 7, 1900, Mr. William Hubert Burr, of Columbia University, to Gertrude Gold Shipman, sister of Chaplain Herbert Shipman, U. S. Military Academy.

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CUTTS—PITTS.—At the residence of Commander Drake, Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, Oct. 11, 1900, by the Rev. J. Netterville, O. P., Margaret Marie Pitts, daughter of the late James Harris Pitts, M. D., to Lieut. Richard Malcolm Cutts, U. S. M. C.

GREENLEES—CRAGIN.—At Washington, D. C., Nov. 7, 1900, Mr. David A. Greenlees to Miss Helen H. Cragin, niece of Lieut. Chas. M. McCarterney, U. S. N.

HOMER—DYER.—At Limerick, Maine, Nov. 7, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George A. Mills, Capt. W. B. Homer, 6th U. S. Art., and Alice Dyer Skillings, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Dyer.

MCNAUGHT—PITCHARD.—At Janesville, Wis., Nov. 7, 1900, Mr. John Hawley McNaught, son of Capt. J. S. McNaught, U. S. A., retired, to Helen McGregor Pritchard, of Janesville, Wis.

DIED.

BEARDSLEY.—Margaret Henniston, wife of Mr. Clarence Burke Beardsley, and youngest daughter of Hugh D. Bowker, 1st Lieutenant, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bowker, at Chicago, Ill., Nov. 5, 1900.

BERESFORD.—Suddently at Fort Wood, N. Y., Nov. 13, 1900, Com. Sgt. Harry Beresford, U. S. A.

BOOTH.—At Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1900, Major Chas. A. Booth, Quartermaster, U. S. A.

HARMONY.—At Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 14, Georgia Hunter McGowan Harmony, wife of Rear Admiral David B. Harmony, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John McGowan, U. S. R. C. S.

LOWRY.—At Rockville, Md., Nov. 5, 1900, Mrs. Charlotte H. Lowry, wife of Major Horatio B. Lowry, U. S. M. C., retired.

MORGAN.—At Boston, Mass., Nov. 10, 1900, Lieut. Comdr. Stokely Morgan, U. S. N., retired.

MURRAY.—At Malden, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1900, Capt. Lawrence M. Murray, father of Major Cunliffe H. Murray, Inspector General, U. S. V. (Captain 4th U. S. Cav.).

O'TOOLE.—At Washington, D. C., on Nov. 9, Lawrence V. O'Toole, brother of Mrs. M. J. Lenihan, wife of Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th U. S. Inf.

PATTEN.—At 208 E. 32d street, New York, Nov. 12, 1900, Francis Jarvis Patten, formerly Lieutenant 21st Inf., who resigned in 1889.

RICHARDSON.—At San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 19, 1900, Martha Elizabeth Richardson. She was an aunt of Mrs. Mary Webster, wife of the late Capt. George O. Webster, 4th Inf., U. S. A.; Mrs. Fanny Sibley, wife of Capt. F. Sibley, 2d Cav., U. S. A., and of Mrs. Hallie Liggett, wife of Major Hunter Liggett, 5th Inf., U. S. A., and also a great aunt of Mrs. Hampton, wife of Lieut. C. E. Hampton, 23d U. S. Inf.

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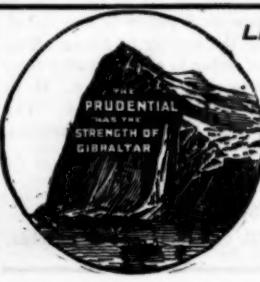
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GALVESTON, Lieut. J. B. Butt. At Mobile, Ala.
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cisco, Cal. Harbor duty.

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GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. At New York, N. Y.

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duty.

HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. At Savannah, Ga.
Harbor duty.

HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. C. Fenner. At New York, N. Y.

MANHATTAN, Capt. W. J. Herring. At New York,
N. Y. Anchorage duty.

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MCCULLOUGH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. En route to San
Francisco, Cal.

MCLANE, Lieut. J. H. Quinan. Key West, Fla.

MORRILL, 1st Lieut. A. B. Davis. At Milwaukee, Wis.

MUNIVAK, 1st Lieut. J. C. Cantwell. Saint Michaela,
Alaska.

ONONDAGA, Capt. W. C. De Hart. At Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Portland, Oregon.

RUSH, Capt. A. Buhner. Port Townsend, Washington.

SEMINOLE, Capt. W. A. Failling. At Boston, Mass.
SEWARD, 1st Lieut. A. F. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.
Harbor duty.

SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. At New Orleans, La.
Harbor duty.

THETIS, At San Francisco, Cal. (overhauling).

WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. W. S. Howland. At Philadel-
phia. Harbor duty.

WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. At Baltimore, Md.

WINONA, 1st Lieut. K. W. Perry. At Mobile, Ala.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. At Portland, Me.



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GENERAL GRANT AND LI HUNG CHANG. The "Saturday Evening Post" says that Li Hung Chang still loves to speak of General Grant. "He was a friend to China," he said the other day; "I wish he were still alive."

The great Chinaman remembers also that he and Grant were of the same age. He says: "He won his first success in a great war that ended in April of 1865, while I won my first great success as leader of the Imperial Army in a war almost, if not quite, as stupendous—the Taiping Rebellion—which ended in July of 1865. And my own name, Li, is pronounced the same as that of General Grant's chief adversary."

"I admired General Grant," continued the Chinese statesman, "and I remember how closely I looked at his face when we first met. I had anticipated that first meeting with great interest, and was convinced in advance that General Grant and I were to be the close friends that we really became."

General Grant urged Li Hung Chang to visit the United States. "He told me how much he would be delighted to make my visit to his country pleasant, but I did not seem then that I could ever go; and when I did go my friend was dead, but I saw that all America honored his memory. I was taken to his tomb, beside that noble river, and I felt so grieved and sad, as I was there, to think that he was really dead."

Li Hung Chang likes to tell, too, how Grant amazed a mandarin who asked question after question about the United States.

"And how should I travel to get there?" the mandarin finally asked.

"Dig a deep enough hole right under your feet," responded the American general.

THE BATTLESHIP RETVIZAN.

The Russian battleship Retvizan, recently launched at the yards of William Cramp and Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., is a vessel of 384 ft. in length, on the water line. Her breadth is 72 ft. 2 1/2 in., and the depth from main deck to keel 43 ft. 10 in. At 25 ft. draught her displacement in ton will be 12,800, which is about the same as that of the new battleships Maine, Missouri and Ohio. The

guaranteed speed is 18 knots. The main belt of armor along the sides of the Retvizan will be 8 in. in thickness, treated by the Krupp process. Above the belt the armor will be 6 in. thick. On the protective deck the flat surface will be 2 in. thick, while the slopes will be 3 in. in thickness. The motive power will be in two triple-expansion, vertical, direct-acting engines, placed in separate water-tight compartments, and supplied with steam by twenty-four water tube boilers of the Niclausse type, built in this country. The pressure will be 256 lbs. The bunker capacity is 2,000 tons. The Retvizan will carry two turrets, one placed at each end of the central superstructure, in which will be mounted four 12 in. breech-loading rifles. Included in the main battery also will be twelve 6 in. rapid fire guns. The secondary battery will consist of twenty 75 millimetre rapid-fire, twenty 47 millimetre rapid-fire, and six 37 millimetre rapid-fire guns. There will also be two under-water torpedo tubes as well as four above water. Accommodations for officers and crew will be ample and thoroughly well arranged. On the Retvizan thirty-eight officers will be stationed, as well as 700 men. The electric installation throughout the craft will be ample and complete, and a number of novelties in this particular department are being introduced. All wood work in the interior of the vessel will be rendered fireproof by the electric fireproof process. The Retvizan will be well supplied with electrical apparatus for almost every use except for propelling purposes.

LITERAL OBEDIENCE.

The spick-and-span young officer who calmly takes command over veterans grown "gray in battle and victory" is sometimes an amusing person, particularly if a sense of his own importance is unduly developed.

Quite recently word was received in various South African camps that on such and such a morning every man in Officer —'s Army must change his shirt.

The Imperial Light Horse who formed part of the command had only one shirt apiece, and that was on their backs. So a messenger was dispatched to explain. But the honorable and gallant officer, fresh from Sandhurst, knew his business:

"If the men of the Imperial Light Horse have not got a second shirt," said he, firmly, "let them change shirts with each other. My orders are imperative."—Youth's Companion.

The wholesale drug firm of Tarrant & Co., one of the largest and best known in New York City, suffered a very severe loss on October 29 in the total destruction by fire and explosion of their fine building, corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. This firm has been engaged for more than half a century in the manufacture of a number of valuable proprietary articles, among them Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, which is sold and used all over the world. With true American pluck and enterprise the company opened new offices for transaction of business the day after the fire and arrangements were made to resume at once the manufacture of the Seltzer Aperient and other specialties. However, as druggists everywhere carry a full stock of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, it can be procured from the local druggists as usual.

What purports to be the latest proclamation by Aguinaldo has been published. In it he orders that all prisoners of war held by either regular or guerrilla troops shall be liberated, return to their lines to be aided, and offers a reward of \$20 to the "imperialistic soldier" who presents himself with his gun and ammunition to the guerrillas, the traitor being offered the protection of the guerrillas in case he elects to remain in rebel territory and he will not be forced to call. This sum is \$60 less than the reward promised the "imperialistic soldier" for his rifle if he surrenders or is taken prisoner. Why treachery is rewarded less than surrender under fire is not explained in the pronunciamento.

Wilkinson & Fisher report the following patents issued Nov. 6: Ammunition box, J. A. Wilding; boat, G. Halloway; gun sight, S. A. Bray; life preserver, G. Plummer; life-saving and swimming apparatus, G. Plummer; life-saving belt, H. Luning; ordnance sight, H. Korrodi; ship's drap, C. E. Delaney; vessels, injecting device for lessening skin friction of, J. S. Briggs.

A preparatory military school has been founded by the Austrian Government for the special military instruction of surgeons entering the military service. The course of instruction covers one year and all aspirants for commissioned rank in the medical corps are required to attend.

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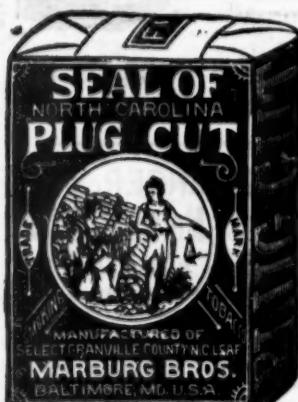
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